ATKINSON'S EVENING POST,
AND PHILADELPHIA SATURDAY NEWS.

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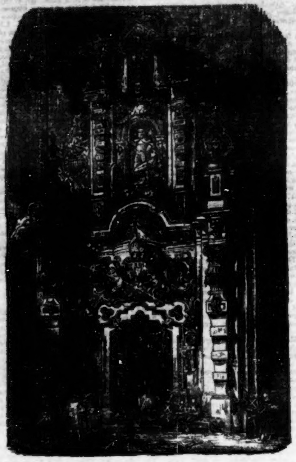
GATE OF THE HOSPICIO—MADRID.



Madrid is the capital of Spain, and is situated in the province of Castile; formerly it was an bishopric belonging to the Archbishop of Toledo, but the purity of the air induced the court to remove hither, after which it rose to its present importance. The houses are all built with brick, and the streets are long, broad, clean and straight, adorned at proper distances with fountains. There are above one hundred towers or steeples in different places, which greatly contribute to the embellishment of the city. It is seated in a large plain, surrounded by high mountains, but has neither rampart or ditch. The royal palace is built on an eminence at the extremity of the city, and as it is but two stories high, the appearance is in no respect extraordinary. The finest square in Madrid is the Placa Mayor, or Market Place, which is surrounded by three hundred houses, five stories high all of an equal height, every story being adorned with a balcony, and the fronts supported by columns which form beautiful arcades. Casa del Campo is a royal house of pleasure about half a mile from Madrid, with fine gardens, pleasant walks, and a great variety of uncommon animals. The city is on the river Manzanares, which though small, is adorned with two magnificent bridges. It is 2,200 feet above the level of the sea, and is the most elevated city in Europe. The environs are destitute of wood, and even of vines, while most of the villages are in hollows, presenting a most dreary appearance, but on approaching the city the prospect becomes more cheerful. The city is about six miles in circuit, surrounded by a high earthen wall; it has fifteen gates, forty-two squares, five hundred and six streets, seventy-seven churches, seventy-five convents, eight colleges, and eighteen hospitals, sixty-five public edifices, seventeen fountains, and several promenades. The private houses are uniform, generally low, with grated windows. The churches are less magnificent than in several other cities of Spain. There are two palaces on a large scale, the Palazio Real, at the western extremity, and the Buen Retiro at the eastern. The Palazio Real is of a square form, extending each way four hundred and four feet, eighty-six feet high, with an enclosed court one hundred and twenty feet square. It is strongly built, the exterior elegantly adorned and containing a collection of paintings by the best masters of Flanders, Italy, and Spain. The royal library contains 130,000 volumes and 2000 manuscripts.

Spain it is well known was successively conquered by the Romans and Moors, each of whom have left imperishable monuments of their power and ingenuity in numerous architectural remains. There is no doubt the edifices left by the Romans in the country, underwent a change by their successors, as many of the buildings yet standing exhibit sufficient evidence of the peculiar style of both nations. But the Vandals, Sueci and Alans also penetrated into the peninsula, and introduced their language, manners and arts. Spain has exercised an important influence in architecture, on account of the contact into which the Moorish and Gothic styles were brought. Gothic architecture, indeed, has sprung from the whole spirit of modern christian nations, and pertains more to Germany, than either Spain or Italy, but it is probable the Gothic architecture developed itself with more beauty and grace in the neighbourhood of the light, splendid, and rich specimens of Moorish skill. The innumerable churches of Spain are Gothic and among them are many beautiful edifices.

In the eighth century the Arabs and Moors expelled the Goths, and having the almost exclusive possession of the arts and sciences, introduced them into their new dominions. Saracen architects arose in Greece, Italy, Sicily and other countries, after some time, many christians joined them, and formed together a fraternity, who kept secret the rules of their art, and whose members recognized each other by peculiar signs. At this period three different styles of architecture prevailed, the Arabian formed after the Greek model, the Moorish which originated in Spain out of the remains of the Roman edifices, and the modern Gothic, which had its origin in the kingdom of the Visigoths, through the mixture of the Arabian and Moorish architecture. The two first styles differ little from each other, the Moorish differing from the Arabian principally in arches of a horse-shoe form. The Saracenic mode is distinguished by this peculiar arch, which is a curve making more than half of a circle, it is, however comparatively insecure. A flowery decoration, called arabesque is very common in the Moorish building of Europe and Asia. The following are the points of difference given by Swinburne: the Gothic arches are pointed, the Arabian circular; the Gothic churches have pointed and straight towers, the mosques terminate in globes, and have here and there minarets, covered with a ball or a cone: the Arabian walls are adorned with Mosaic and Stucco, which we find in no ancient church of the Gothic style. The Gothic columns frequently stand united in groups, over which is placed a very low entablature, upon which the arches are erected, or else the arches stand immediately on the capitals of the columns. The Arabian and Moorish columns are single, and if by accident they are placed close together in order to support a very heavy part of the building, they never touch each other, but the arches are supported by a stout and thick arch below. The Moorish architecture appears in all its splendor in the ancient palace of the Mahomedan monarchs at Grenada, called the Alhambra or red house, and which has more the appearance of a fairy palace, than the work of human hands. The character of the Arabian architecture was lightness and splendor, rich ornaments and lightness in the single parts, rendered it agreeable to the eye. The entrance of a Gothic church is a deep arch, diminishing toward the interior of the building, and adorned on the side walls with statues, columns and nitches; but those of the Mosques, and of other Arabian, and even Moorish buildings, are shallow, and made as doors are at present.

These peculiarities are very apparent in the plate which represents the gate way of one of the Hospitals in Madrid, and is indeed a splendid example of the magnificent decoration of Spanish architecture. The character of the style is plainly to be distinguished in the low door, when compared with the upper works, while the form of the arch points out the Arabian origin of the edifice. The ornaments with which the exterior is decorated, show that many alterations have been made by the christian princes who succeeded the Moors. The term Arabesque is used, to signify all ornaments compounded in a fantastical manner, of men, beasts, and plants, and were so called because the Arabians were not permitted to copy either beasts or men, the true arabesque comprehends only a combination of plants. In the plate we perceive the images of men, which must have been introduced after the expulsion of the Moors. The edifice was probably originally erected by the Romans, afterward altered to suit the taste of the Moors, and finally re-modelled by the christians.

Whatever may have been the cause of its erection, it is a subject of gratulation that the purpose to which it is now appropriated is the relief of the wretched and afflicted. However men may differ in speculative points, it is a matter not to be disguised, that christianity under whatever form professed, has always moved nations and individuals to acts of charity and benevolence. In all countries the effect has been the same, and though differences of opinion may exist, yet the grand principle is the same.

THE OCEAN.

BY GEO. D. PRENTICE.

How beautiful!—From his blue throne on high
The sun looks downward with a face of love
Upon the silent waters; and the sky,
Lovelier than that which lifts its arch above,
Down the far depths of Ocean, like a sheet
Of flame, is trembling; the wild tempests cease
To wave their cloudy pinions. Oh, 't is sweet
To gaze on Ocean in his hour of peace!

Years have gone by since first my infant eyes
Rested upon those waters. Once again,
As here I muse, the hours of childhood rise
Faint o'er my memory, like some witching strain
Of half-forgotten music. You blue wave
Still, still rolls on in beauty: but the tide
Of years rolls darkling o'er the lonely grave
Of hopes, that with my life's bright morning died!

Look! look!—the clouds' light shadows from above
Like fairy islands, o'er the waters sweep!
Oh, I have dreamed my spirit thus could live
To float for ever on the boundless deep,
Communing with the elements; to hear,
At midnight hour, the death-wing'd tempest rave,
Or gaze, admiring, on each starry sphere,
Glassing its glories in the mirror wave;—

To dream—deep mingling with the shades of eve—
On Ocean's spirits, caves, and coral halls,
Where, cold and dark, the eternal billows heave—
No zephyr breathes, nor struggling sunbeam falls
As round some far isle of the burning zone,
Where tropic groves perfume the breath of morn,
List to the Ocean's melancholy tone,
Like a lone mourner's on the night winds borne:—

To see the infant wave on yon blue verge,
Like a young eagle, breast the sinking sun,
And twilight dying on the crimson surge,
Till down the deep dark zenith, one by one,
The lights of heaven were streaming;—or to weep
The lost, the beautiful, that calmly rest
Beneath the eternal wave;—then sink to sleep,
Hushed by the beating of the Ocean's breast.

Oh, it were joy to wander wild and free
Where southern billows in the sunlight flash,
Or night sits brooding o'er the northern sea,
And all is still, save the o'erwhelming dash
Of that dark world of waters; there to view
The meteor hanging from its cloud on high,
To see the northern fires, with blood red hue,
Shake their wild tresses o'er the startled sky!

'T is sweet, 't is sweet to gaze upon the deep,
And muse upon its mysteries. There it rolled,
Ere yet that glorious sun had learned to sweep
The blue profound, and bathe the heaven in gold.
The morning stars, as up the skies they came,
Heard their first music o'er the Ocean rung,
And saw the first flush of their new born flame
Back from its depths in softer brightness flung.

And there it rolls!—Age after age has swept
Down, down the eternal cataract of Time—
Men after men on earth's cold bosom slept;
Still there it rolls, unfading and sublime.
As bright those waves their sunny sparkles fling
As sweetly now the bending heaven they kiss,
As when the Holy Spirit's brooding wing
Moved o'er the waters of the vast abyss!

There, there it rolls.—I 've seen the clouds unfurl
Their raven banner from the stormy West—
I 've seen the wrathful Tempest Spirit hurl
His blue forked lightnings at the Ocean's breast:
The storm-cloud pass'd—the sinking wave was hush'd—
Those budding isles were glittering fresh and fair—
Serenely bright the peaceful waters blush'd;
And heaven seem'd painting its own beauties there!

* * * * * * * * *

Ocean farewell!—Upon thy mighty shore,
I loved in childhood's fairy hours to dwell—
But I am wasting—life will soon be o'er,
And I shall cease to gaze on thee—farewell!
Thou still wilt glow as fair as now—the sky
Still arch as proudly o'er thee—Evening steal
Along thy bosom with as soft a dye—
All be as now—but I shall cease to feel.

The evening mists are on their silent way,
And thou art fading; faint their colors blend
With the last tinges of the dying day,
And deeper shadows up the skies ascend—
Farewell!—farewell!—the night is coming fast—
In deeper tones thy wild notes seem to swell
Upon the cold wings of the rising blast—
I go—I go—dear Ocean, fare thee well!

Written for the Evening Post and Saturday News.

MUSIC.

BY J. W. MECASKEY.

'T is sweet to list at eventide,
To notes that charm the ambient air;
Discord his impious head doth hide,
Nor breaks the song that 's floating there.

Wild passion touches not those strings,
They feel no hand of fell despair,
Nor anger, with his loud tone rings,
But the dear love of lady fair.

Soft as the music of the spheres,
It guides us with its strong control,
It raises hope; it calms our fears,
And joyful fills the inmost soul.

Who hath not felt thy magic pow'r,
Thou soother of the storms of life?
Who cannot point the holy hour,
When thou didst calm some rising strife?

Philadelphia, Feb. 1839.

MRS. CHALONER'S VISIT.

A SKETCH.—BY MISS LESLIE.

"I have pleasant news for you, my dear," said Mr. Gilmore to his wife, as he came in to dinner; "your old friend, Mrs. Chaloner, is in town."

"What, Cornelia Adderley that was!" exclaimed Mrs. Gilmore. "We were certainly intimate enough when girls, our families living for several years next door; but since Cornelia married and removed to a remote part of Virginia, we have lost sight of each other. We corresponded for awhile at first, but our letters gradually became less frequent, and at last ceased entirely, for you know I was married myself soon after Cornelia, and then I lost all inclination for letter-writing; as is generally the case, I believe, with women that are settled in life, and have no longer any thing to write about."

"Well," said Mr. Gilmore, "you will no doubt be glad to renew your friendship with the ci-devant Cornelia Adderley, whom I recollect as an uncommonly fine girl. You know we heard of the death of Mr. Chaloner eight or nine years ago. She has been spending most of the winter at Washington, having had business with Congress on account of a claim of her late husband's against the United States. She is here with some friends from the south, and they leave town for Boston in a few days."

"But who told you all this?" asked Mrs. Gilmore.

"Herself," was his reply; "I stopped in at the United States Hotel, to inquire if Mr. Atkinson had yet arrived, and I saw her name on the book. So, believing it to be that of our old friend, I made her a visit and introduced myself;—Mrs. Chaloner and

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the elder ones racketted over head in the nursery. The baby was brought down, and kept worrying about the table, in the arms of Nelly, till nine o'clock, that it might sleep the better during the night. When the justly-fretting infant could be kept awake no longer, either by wafting it up and down, showing it the lamp, jingling a bunch of keys in its ears, or shaking a string of beads before its closing eyes, it was undressed on the spot, crying all the time, having been thoroughly wakened in the process; and it was finally carried off by Nelly, whose dismal chant as she rocked and sung it to sleep, was heard from above stairs for half an hour.

Mrs. Gilmore now seemed so very tired and sleepy, that her guest, (who was tired also,) took her leave for the night, and repaired to her chamber. This apartment, though called a spare bedroom, was used by every member of the family as a receptacle for all sorts of things; and Mrs. Chaloner being (unfortunately for her) considered no stranger, nothing had been removed with a view to her accommodation. While she had sat there reading in the afternoon, at night when she was preparing for bed, and in the morning before she was up, and while she was dressing, her privacy was continually invaded by the nurse, the other servants, and even Mrs. Gilmore and Mary Jane coming to get various articles from the closets, bureaus and presses. This chamber was unhappily on the same floor with the dormitories of the boys, who began their career at daylight; chasing each other along the passages, and enacting a general wrestling-match so close to Mrs. Chaloner's door that they burst it open in the *melée*, and fell into the room while she was engaged at the washing-stand.

There was another spare bed-room, superior in every respect to this; but Mrs. Gilmore did not think it worth while to be so ceremonious with her old friend Cornelia Chaloner as to place her in the best of the two chambers.

As soon as the mother and daughter met in the morning—"Mary Jane," said Mrs. Gilmore, "I have been thinking of something—Miss Nancy Risings has not yet made her weekly visit, and as we may be sure of the infliction between this and Sunday, suppose we kill two birds with one stone, and have her to-day with Mrs. Chaloner."

"Never were two people more unsuitable," replied Mary Jane; "Miss Nancy is the most stupid woman on earth."

"No matter," said Mrs. Gilmore, "am I responsible for her stupidity? It will be a good opportunity of getting at once through the bore of her visit; at least for the week. Mrs. Chaloner has seen too much of the world not to know that she must take people as she finds them; and as she does not seem the least hard to please, I dare say she will get along well enough with Miss Nancy, who must be tolerated, as your father, in his foolish kindness, will not allow her to be affronted away. So we will send for her to come to-day, and no doubt the poor old thing will be highly pleased with the compliment, as I dare say it is the first time in her life she ever was *sent for* by any body."

Miss Nancy Risings was an old maiden lady who lived alone, on a very small income derived from a ground-rent; and to make it hold out, she was in the habit of visiting round in seven or eight families with whom she had long been acquainted. After the death of Mrs. Gilmore's mother, whom she had visited once a week for twenty-five years,

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roll and Truslar both; and ice-creams, and blanc mange, and champagne, and all such things—but how was I to suppose that little Mrs. Chaloner, with her plain gown and cap, was likely to have had such acquaintances, or to make so great a match. I wish I had not treated her *quite* so unceremoniously; but I am sure I thought it could never be worth while to put myself the least out of the way for *her*."

"You see, mamma," said Mary Jane, "in this, as in many other instances, you have over-reached yourself. Your plans never seem to come out well."

"I believe," replied Mrs. Gilmore, "your father's notions of things are, after all, the best, and I shall pay more regard to them in future. Mary Jane, be sure you tell him no particulars of Mrs. Chaloner's visit."

Written for the Evening Post and Saturday News.

"OUR STATE HOUSE."

Rever'd memento of the sacred past—
Thy city's pride,
A mute and silent eloquence thou hast:
When by thy side,
I gaze upon thy chequer'd, antiquated wall,
Or tread the solemn stillness of thy hallow'd Hall.

Long mayst thou stand, old edifice, to greet
The passer by,
Who oft will turn within thy busied street,
When thou art nigh,
And bless the memory of the departed dead,
Whose high resolves, our sires to fadeless vict'ry led.

As child to manhood grown the spot adores
Where he was nurst,
Or as we love our quiet peaceful shores,—
The best and first
So be thou lov'd while surge of ocean laves our coast,
My city's gem, of fellow countrymen the boast.

No marble fane, or stone of tow'ring height,
Could better tell
The tale of revolutionary fight,
Than thy lov'd spell.
Thou good old structure, emblematic of our homes,
Exchange thee, no, not I, for kingly crowns or thrones.

Thou 'rt sceptre'd firmly in the patriot heart,
There hold'st thy sway,
Association never will depart,
Or turn away
From that plain threshhold where the noble Adams trod,
Till freedom is extinct, or time's no more with God.

IONA.

AN INDIAN TRADITION.

Related to the Author by one of the Penobscot Tribe in the year 1836.

BY JAMES SHERIDAN KNOWLES, ESQ.

"That's Eastman coming down the road," said an old man to his companion; "let's stop and see what he has to say of the theft committed upon old Smith's property." And the two seated themselves on the green sward to wait till he came near.

"He seems uncommonly thoughtful for one that has nothing to trouble him. With plenty of money and no family, he is thought to be the merriest fellow in the village."

"Perhaps he has lost——"

Eastman, who had come within hearing distance,

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THE SILK CULTURISTS.

From Ezell's Fifth Quarterly Guide.

SKETCH OF THE HISTORY OF SILK MANUFACTURE.

The cultivation of silk was introduced in China 2600 years before Abraham, and 2700 years before Christ. The Emperor Yaou, in the 25th year of his reign, ordered his empress to collect cocoons more than 100 years, and where none could be found to encourage the rearing of silk-worms, and then taught the Chinese to construct houses for the purpose. Sin, she, persuaded his first consort, Si-ling-chi, to become the patroness of silk culture, and by being his nearest destiny that he Emperor also paid considerable attention to the subject. Encouraged by the women of her household, the Empress Si-ling-chi gathered cocoons from the wild trees, and increased them into the imperial apartments. Their domestic and professional education completed, she then taught the mystic art to the multitude, and in process of time became superior in quality to that produced in the West. She also taught them its manufactory, and to embroider.

Silk and its manufactory of fine and weaving, continued to be the principal occupation of the aristocratic Empress for many years, and were ultimately appropriated to that purpose, in the imperial Palace; and soon, from the splendid silk manufactories, it became fixed in all the principal towns in China; and even now, the Emperor, the nobility, and the princes, are clothed in the richest silk dresses, and all the rich, great, exhibit on the splendid fabrics of silk, and the Empress is considered the great benefactress remotely, of the wealth of China.

At Rome, and as late as A. D. 980, a silk vestiture of pearls and gems was the highest honor to a lawyer; and expensive even for an Emperor, and that Emperor by whom Christ was crucified. 4,000 bags of raw silk, or nearly one third of all they consume, for the supply of their manufactures.

In England, the climate, from its humidity or other reasons, is found to be unfavorable to its growth; for the reason above, the trials to raise it there have failed. Yet from 1831 to 1838, according to a late and authentic work on the silk trade, they imported of raw silk, 34,157,500 lb; worth $140,77,500. Of this amount 850,263 came from Italy alone.

At the present day, the silks which were consumed in Great Britain alone, as late as 1833, amounted to the enormous sum of $50,000,000 annually, at the wholesale price, besides the whole amount of all they exported.

From the Baltimore Farmer and Gardener.

SUGAR BEET AND MULBERRY CULTURE.

Concluded.

My reasons for changing the services of one woman six weeks, and another five, are these: I believed that, for the first of the six weeks that one woman would be sufficient to attend the designated number of worms; that two would be sufficient for the second week; and that after that period, to the end of the term, the five additional children would be sufficient.

I have taxed the cost of a cocoonery with $40 interest; whereas, on most farms where a half-ton of worms would be fed, no necessity for the erection of such an edifice would exist. In such case, tobacco-house, and other out-houses would afford all the accommodations necessary, except the stairings, &c. which, with economy, would be put up for a very small amount, and, by care in after-keeping, last for many years.

I have not charged any thing for the services of a superintendent, because I held it that every one should be his own superintendent; and, that by systematically arranging his time, at the head of his manager, the superintendence need not be an extra tax upon the crop.

I have put down 3,000 cocoons as making one pound of silk; but if the cocoons be large, a less number by one-sixth, or one-fourth, will make the quantity of silk.

I have not included the acre with one crop of silk, whereas two may be made if the eggs be *kept over*—that is, prevented in an ice house to prevent their hatching; and I believe the profits of the second crop would be as large as those of the first, in amount to that of the first. But I purposely omitted this source of profit in my calculation, because I did not wish to have the reader's eyes and feelings as matters of course, as they must depend on circumstances.

"5th. Wheth is the most valuable species of the silk-worm, what is the best mode and time for their propagation; the quantity, quality, raise of, and time for, the cocoons?

The most valuable species of the silk-worm is the large white.

The best mode and time for their propagation is as follows: The eggs, as soon as the moths have finished laying, should be folded upon paper to convend the house, and put away in a dry cool cellar, where they should be permitted to remain undisturbed until spring. If two crops be desired, upon the latter having come, take the eggs from the horses from your cellar, and place them in an ice-house. Here they, of course, are permitted to remain until the period of hatching arrives. The floor of hatching the worm must be determined by the spring, and confident of the advance of your trees. As soon as the leaves are as large as a quarter of a dollar, it may be safe to place your worms on your hatching-table. When placed there, the leaf of the surrounding stems where will soon bring them forth. After which, they are to be fed; and as they become too large, must both for removal, are to be transferred to the shelves or borders.

The quantity and quality of cocoons are both influenced by care, attention, regular feeding, clean apartments, and wholesome food. Three thousand worms will make one bushel of cocoons, which, according to the quality, are worth seventy-five cents, $2 50, or even $4. The acre, of course, will produce 243 bushels, one half of cocoons being equal to one pound of silk.

At present, the only market for cocoons are Philadelphia and the other more eastern cities. As almost all the principal cities east and north of Virginia, any practicable quantity of cocoons would find a ready and advantageous market at the prices named, cocoons being even now an important article in operation in that quarter, and the supply of raw silk wholly inadequate to the demand.

To the 6th question, I reply: That the State of Maryland has not as yet granted any encouragement to promote the culture of mulberry and sugar-beet. At the present session a bill was introduced into the House of Delegates of this State, granting bounties on the silk-culture, but it was lost by a vote of 36 to 28. This bill contemplated a bounty of a dollar per 100 trees, and a similar sum for any larger number; and a bounty of ten cents per pound on cocoons, and fifty cents per pound on reeled silk. The chief cause of the defeat of the bill arose out of the embarrassment common of our State finances, and the heavy demand upon her for our several objects of internal improvement. From the universal friendly feeling manifested by even those who opposed the bill, I have no doubt, that at next session, or one similar in its provisions, will become a law next year.

To the 7th, I answer: The white *Bivoltine* beet is the best variety. As to the best mode of cultivating it, I give you a sketch of my plan.

Letters—Plough the ground deeply—say to the depth of 7 or 8 inches—in the fall of the year. In early spring, as soon as the frost is out, cut the ground with a cultivator, crossed with a double cast-leads to an acre, spread it, and as soon spread it, let it be plough as deep as may be as little as possible by evaporation. This ploughing should be crossed, so as to break the soil in pulverization as complete as possible; and the furrow should be carried to the depth of the fall ploughing. About the 10th of April, in all the States south of Delaware, will be about the proper time for commencing planting; which process may be continued till the middle of May. When you are ready for planting, prepare the land in ridged furrows about five yards of good well-rotted manure, and on this you can do, and shall a large bushels of anise, or twenty of lime, mixed with ashes. If you have rotted manure, should be the woods will answer. When this is spread as equally as possible, put on a heavy harrow, and harrow your ground until it is perfectly fine.

When your ground is prepared, take a hoe and stretch it across the patch from side to side; then take a small hoe and run drills about ten inch deep and two feet apart. In these drills drop your seed about six inches apart; which can be done almost as expertly as corn. Previously to planting the beets be cool should be soaked in a solution of soda and saltpetre for twelve hours.

When the beets come up, and get about three or four inches high, let them be thinned out, so as to stand twelve inches apart in the drill. This is a very important process in charge of it must be carefully done, that the weeds will be kept down. The ground should be worked at the surface with a hoe, and the weeds destroyed. The dirt must not be thrown to the beets, but carefully kept from them. The third and last thinning should take place when the beets are about the season be pretty well advanced, and great care must be had, that all the weeds be destroyed. The beets will be sufficient to answer a second ploughing, if the ground be not too much injured by the first ploughing. If it be, no necessity for a second ploughing. The cultivator may be used, and great care must be had, that all the weeds be destroyed. The beets will be sufficient to answer a second ploughing, if the ground be not too much injured by the first ploughing. If it be, no necessity for a second ploughing. The cultivator may be used, and great care must be had, that all the weeds be destroyed.

The cultivation of the cultivator of Philadelphia upon a subject deep importance to many, and great consequence to the whole country. It is a matter which has been a matter of surprise to all. Why should she regard the cultivation of sugar-beet, and other articles, chiefly to resign her claims? Has she no advantages of location to offer? Or when the honor must be accepted, at a price, does she consider the price a bagatelle? We anticipate the ready objection, rugged and lame, of the corruption and bribery of members,—of the corruption of the Legislature,—of the immense amount of the accessary increase of salary,—of the expense of erecting public buildings, and of the endless array of the public wants, and therefore we will not be surprised to be referred to the report of Mr. Parnell, made to the House of Delegates in 1826, recommending a work which should be in the hands of every agriculturist in the country.

We have given the most necessary expenses of erecting suitable works for the manufacture of cocoons, and the best mode of their culture. Should the 5th and 6th questions be answered through your several inquiries, I beg leave to subscribe myself your obedient servant,

BENJAMIN SUMMERS.

Editor Farmer and Gardener.

Hon. JUSTIN P. RANDOLPH,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Woman for the Sessions Time and Saturday Morn.

"WILT THOU REMEMBER ME?"—A. B. M.

BY AN ADMIRER.

You ask me if in other lands
I'm destined lot to be,
If I'll remember friendship's bonds,
Still bind to home and thee.

Land of my dreams, my youth's gay dreams,
My thoughts to thee again soire,
And while the sun of virtue beams
"I will be mindful of thee."

But still the hours that we have spent
In virtue's bowers must o'er me now,
My heart by sure and fond attachment
And time has dimm'd my brow.

We thought not then of other lands,
Nor dreamed that we could part;
Tho' never'd from the fairy bands
Of friendship traps within my heart.

Tho' distance hangs her curtain drear,
Between us and my native bowers,
I call for memory drop a tear,
For those I loved in happier hours.

Nay think not those fair memory's star,
Undimm'd amid the lapse of years;
Still beams effulgent from afar,
And hath the dome of pleasure rears.

Philadelphia, Feb. 10, 1838. J. S. C.

Atkinson's Evening Post
Philadelphia Saturday News.

UNDER THE EDITORIAL CHARGE OF
GEORGE R. GRAHAM.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1838.

AGENCIES.

Our friend and trusted agent, Wm. A. Pierce, is now making a collection tour through Delaware, Chester, Lancaster and Lehigh. Our friends in those sections will please to consider him as our agent for the transaction of business.

C. G. R. E. EDWARDS is our travelling Agent in Kentucky in place of Mr. R. G. Eaves, resigned.

G. Pierce, Esq. P. M. at Chester, Penn. has taken the Agency of this paper. Those indebted please call upon him.

Messrs. Sweetzer, Esq. P. M. at Paterson, N. J. is appointed Agent for that place and will receive subscriptions.

Mr. J. R. Weldin is Agent at Pittsburgh, Pa.

P. G. Eberman is Agent at Lancaster, Pa.

Mr. Joseph Scott is Agent for Reading and travelling Agent in Ohio and Indiana. Subscribers in those places will please take up papers of the above.

NEW APPOINTMENTS.

W. R. Harrison, is appointed agent for the paper in Baltimore, in place of S. Hinkle, resigned.

J. C. Thurston, is appointed agent at St Louis, Mo.

C. Mayo Ellis, is appointed agent at Natchez, Miss.

D. D. Lima, is appointed agent at Ithaca, N. Y.

Our subscribers at each of the above named places (except Cin.) are requested to make prompt settlement with the agents.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Old Virginia" next week.

"J. C. C." will perceive that he has been duly honored.

"Our State House" will be found on the first page, the author could not better employ-ed his leisure moments, than by burnishing the links which connect us with the olden time.

The article on *"Spring"* is too unseasonably long. Some parts of it are good,—the author should employ his condensing powers.

"The Revolutionary Life of a Traveller of Louisiana," are on file for insertion.

"The Wanderer" by *"J. L."* has not sufficient merit for the columns of the Post and News,—the latter will excuse us.

We are indebted to the Hon. Charles Naylor, in Congress, for important documents.

Also to G. R. Smith, of the House of Repre. sentatives, Harrisburg, for valuable State papers.

STEAM NAVIGATION.

The Committee appointed at the recent meeting in the city of Philadelphia, of steam navigation, are progressing rapidly in the good cause. several very liberal subscriptions have been received, one from the Bank of the United States of *one hundred thousand dollars*; nearly one-fifth of what was the outside estimate of the committee for building and starting a vessel of two thousand *five hundred tons*.

MURDER AT WILMINGTON.

On Saturday night last, the 16th inst. as a colored man was returning home from a meeting, he was shot by two persons lying in ambush, five bullets having perforated his body—two of which had passed entirely through his person; the other balance were found in him. As he fell he was heard to exclaim, that it was Thomas Morgan, (another colored man) who had shot him; that he and Morgan had been engaged in a fight some time before, and that he had then put the better of Morgan, who swore he would have revenge. Officers were immediately dispatched in search of the murderers, who were arrested and fully committed to await his trial.

CURIOUS RELIC.

A New York paper says that the Kent Club, meeting at the house of James I. Roosevelt, corner of Park Place and Broadway, on the anniversary relic on Saturday night—nothing less than the WIG of the late Lord Chancellor ELDON. It was sent to Mr. Roosevelt, Esq. by a son of the late Sir James Mackintosh. Upon the head of our worthy Vice Chancellor, the wig appeared as well, as when worn by his lordship.

TYPOGRAPHICAL.

The annual meeting of the Connecticut Typographical Society, at their recent festival, served up goods things without number. From among the choicest dainties we cull the following: dished up by our friend of the defunct Cincinnati News:

"The Journeymen Printer—An odd yet favorable specimen of nature's handiwork. Often a case of genius; sometimes a poet, never a fool; always a *philosopher*. A character in which has been blended much of the LIGHT and SHADE of humanity, and where mental and substantial qualities, both of the head and heart exist in such an extraordinary degree, as to overtake the best and worst of mankind in their pilgrimage through life."

THE REMOVAL TO THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.

From these thoughtful remarks of the Globe upon a matter of deep interesting question of the removal of the State Capital, our contempo-rary appears to have taken a different view of the subject from that which we have given at various times. The difficulties which he alleges against the removal of the Legislature are hardly applicable, and, as to the location of the new buildings, a committee was appointed at the last session of the Legislature to report upon the subject, and it is understood that they have had good reason to be on, will unquestionably take the preference, the cause, and the comely into serious consideration, in a matter of duty so plain, that argument is not necessary to enforce it.

The interests of the citizens of Philadelphia upon a subject deep importance to many, and great consequence to the whole country. It is a matter which has been a matter of surprise to all. Why should she regard the cultivation of sugar-beet, and other articles, chiefly to resign her claims? Has she no advantages of location to offer? Or when the honor must be accepted, at a price, does she consider the price a bagatelle? We anticipate the ready objection, rugged and lame, of the corruption and bribery of members,—of the corruption of the Legislature,—of the immense amount of the accessary increase of salary,—of the expense of erecting public buildings, and of the endless array of the public wants, and therefore we will not be surprised to be referred to the report of Mr. Parnell, made to the House of Delegates in 1826, recommending a work which should be in the hands of every agriculturist in the country.

We have given the most necessary expenses of erecting suitable works for the manufacture of cocoons, and the best mode of their culture. Should the 5th and 6th questions be answered through your several inquiries, I beg leave to subscribe myself your obedient servant,

BENJAMIN SUMMERS.

Editor Farmer and Gardener.

Hon. JUSTIN P. RANDOLPH,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Woman for the Sessions Time and Saturday Morn.

"WILT THOU REMEMBER ME?"—A. B. M.

BY AN ADMIRER.

You ask me if in other lands
I'm destined lot to be,
If I'll remember friendship's bonds,
Still bind to home and thee.

Land of my dreams, my youth's gay dreams,
My thoughts to thee again soire,
And while the sun of virtue beams
"I will be mindful of thee."

But still the hours that we have spent
In virtue's bowers must o'er me now,
My heart by sure and fond attachment
And time has dimm'd my brow.

We thought not then of other lands,
Nor dreamed that we could part;
Tho' never'd from the fairy bands
Of friendship traps within my heart.

Tho' distance hangs her curtain drear,
Between us and my native bowers,
I call for memory drop a tear,
For those I loved in happier hours.

Nay think not those fair memory's star,
Undimm'd amid the lapse of years;
Still beams effulgent from afar,
And hath the dome of pleasure rears.

Philadelphia, Feb. 10, 1838. J. S. C.

MELANCHOLY DISASTER.

The Pittsburg Republican says—"On the evening of the 20th ult. one of the most melancholy and heart-rending accidents occurred at Coal Hill, in this county, which has filled us over fallen to our lot to record. Mr. Andrew Nib, a respectable inhabitant of that town, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, attended with furnishing, as committee was appointed to make preparations for a camp meeting, which was to have had good reason to be on, will unquestionably take the preference, the cause, and the comely into serious consideration, in a matter of duty so plain, that argument is not necessary to enforce it.

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EXTRACTS.

New Music.—Mr. Cobourn has published in sheet music, a piece of music entitled "The Haunted Spring," with variations for the piano forte, composed by Miss Augusta Browne, teacher of the Lancaster system of music.

Thackeray Dramatic Library.—Shakspeare's Othello, and Tom Noddy's Secret, are the last two issues of this cheap and excellent edition of plays and farces. The publishers are no doubt receiving liberal patronage to continue their enterprise. Publication office, 11 North 6th street, Philadelphia.

Memoirs of Charles Matthews, Comedian, by Mrs. Matthews, in two vols. Lea & Blanchard. Recently published in numbers of eccentricity.

"Political Sketches of Eight years in Washington," by Robert Mayo, M. D. We are indebted to the Hon. Chas. Naylor, in Congress, for a copy of the work.

THE NATIONAL SILK WORM.

"The National Silk Worm and Philadelphia Mutual Intelligencer," is the title of a new paper started in this city by Mr. Thomas C. Clarke. It embraces information from all parts of the country upon the interesting subject to which it is devoted. The first number is before us.

LATE FROM THE SOUTH.

Santa Anna is again President of Mexico. the intelligence was received by the French Packet Havre, which arrived at New York on the 11th inst. The vessel sailed from Vera Cruz on the 27th of January, and the news you brought to Vera Cruz on the 20th ult. by express from Mexico. Bustamente, it appears, had fled, while Bustamente, at the head of 4000 men, was to march against Urrea, the federal General, at Guadalajara. The latter was said to be willing to be rigorously enforced on the 5th inst. This turn of affairs in the opinion of the French Admiral, was likely to prevent a hostile quarrel between the two governments. The ports of Mexico are positively closed, without exception. The Prince de Joinville had departed for France.

Urrea's army at Tampico, was destitute of articles of the first necessity, and it was generally believed at Vera Cruz that it would be necessary for Bustamente to make himself master of the place.

The town of Vera Cruz was deserted in a great measure; only a few foreigners and about one hundred soldiers remained.

DARING ATTEMPT AT MURDER.

The Ledger states that Mr. John Dunn, a respectable mechanic, residing on the Bethlehem turnpike, about three quarters of a mile above the village of Whitemarsh, in Upper Dublin township, Montgomery county, was set upon with a gun, through the back window, a few evenings since, as he was sitting alone in his house, at a table reading. When he heard the report he sprang from his seat, and found that a ball had entered the back window, and ranging within six inches of his head, passed out a front window into the road, leaving a clear aperture in each window. The assassin, it is supposed, stood some twenty paces from the house, resting his gun on a fence which is not more than twenty long distance alone does his intended victim owe his escape.

A person during th ing has seldom taken place, as Mr. Donat's residence is surrounded by neighbors, some of them only separated by the width of a road. The murder will be reported, went to ascertain the cause; but by the time they arrived, all traces of the villain, except his footsteps, were obliterated.

BALL ON MONDAY EVENING.

The gentlemen of the Horse & Foot Company will give a Military and Civic Ball, on Monday evening next, at the Masonic Hall. From the arrangements which have been made, we anticipate a large and brilliant assembly.

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The Delaware Journal states that a resolution has passed the Legislature granting the removal of Col. John Haslet, the first commander of the Delaware Regiment, who was killed in the battle of Princeton in January, 1777. from the grave yard of the Presbyterian church in this city, to be interred within the State of Delaware; and to have a suitable monument erected over him, when they were taken down the river to Wakefield, 12 miles below Wilmington, where they arrived today. At least 1 or 11 o'clock. A. M.

Since the proceeding of the mob were sanctioned by a majority of the Legislature, a committee of eight was appointed, consisting of two from each county, to investigate the whole matter, and report to the next session of the Legislature.

A DECISION.

The Supreme Court of Tennessee, we are happy to announce, has decided in the case of the corporation of Nashville for the suppression of tippling houses in that state.

JUST AND GENEROUS.

At a meeting of the Liverpool committee who have the management of the funds raised for the relief of the Irish and Scotch in the late storm, they voted £400 to the Steam Tug Company for the use of their steamer Victoria, £100 to the captain, £50 to the mate, and £5 to each of the crew.

NOBLE BEQUESTS.

The late John Rex, of North Carolina, has bequeathed $15,000 to build an infirmary for the "poor sick of Raleigh." All his slaves, twenty in number, are to be emancipated, and to be sent, if they are willing, to Liberia, under the superintendence of the Colonization Society. He has provided ample means for this purpose.

AN OWNER WANTED FOR $1000.

Some time last June, a mulatto girl presented to a milliner of Baltimore, in payment for a bonnet, a $1000 bank note for instead dollars, which she supposed to be but ten dollars. The milliner sent the note to a grocer to get it changed. Ascertaining the genuine character of the counterfeit, the grocer detained it as stolen property and advertised it. No owner appeared. Some time since the milliner brought a suit for the recovery of the money, and the note is now in the sheriff's possession until the owner demanded it. The matter was finally compromised by an agreement that the note should be deposited in the Barings Bank for three years, at the end of which time, if not previously claimed by the rightful owner, the money should be given to the city corporation. Recently however, the girl has taken a fancy that the money really belongs to her, having been given her, she says, by a gentleman from the South. She has employed counsel, and taken legal steps to establish her claim. The note is of the Franklin Bank of Baltimore.

FASHION AT WASHINGTON.

A correspondent from Washington in describing the late party at Mr. Woodbury's, says—"Toward twelve o'clock the crowd thinned—the rooms became comfortable—ten-a-teten took place of promenade—and ladies began to feel their graces—the whole company seemed to begin the real enjoyment of the evening. Mrs. Madison was absent—but her niece presided, and I was told that this party collected together a greater crowd of beauty and fashion than ever was seen at one time in Washington, excepting some of the drawing rooms that were given in the time of General Jackson. The number of beautiful young ladies was great. They were dressed in the most elegant style. Pink, blue, cerulean and white were the prevailing colors-Many of them had a single red rose, or a single white camelia in their hair." And remarked with him but to no purpose. On Tuesday, young Scribner came to his father, and told him he had killed Mr. Rapp; so much so, that he fell down senseless. He then robbed his father of $118, and on yesterday morning started for Mobile.

NOVEL SALE.

A gentleman of Buffalo, has just sold all his real estate there for $150,000, payable in instalments, without interest, at the rate of *one dollar an hour*. The Advertiser remarks, "According to these terms, the purchaser will have 14 years, 34 days and 10 hours to pay in, at the rate of $6,700 per annum."

The present population of Arkansas is 60,710, viz, whites 52,206, blacks 15,444.

The population of Fenton, N. S. is 21,461. In 1837 it was only 13,949. Increase 7512.

From the Wilmington Advocate.

THE BEAUTY OF LIBERTY.

In all things that have beauty, there is nothing to match the sublimity of Liberty.

When the dance of the shadows
At day break is done,
And the flowers of the morning
Are red in the sun,
When he rides in his glory,
At eve from the view,
And calls up the place
To bless in the blue—

There is Beauty. For where is the beauty to see,
Like the broad burning brow of a nation when free!

In the breath of the morning,
When nature awakes,
And calls up the flowers
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At midnight it still,
And the spirit of solitude
Rose on the hill—

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When the stirring of corpse
Is mad on the main,
Like the charge of a column
Of plumes on the plain;
When the thunder is up
From its cloud-cradled sleep,
And the tempest is treading
The paths of the deep—

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Like the sun-brilliant sight of a nation when free!

FROM FLORIDA.

Extract of a letter received in Savannah, dated

ST. AUGUSTINE, Feb. 9th, 1838.

An officer just arrived from Picolata reports that Capt. Lloyd Beall, with a party of the 2d dragoons, had just taken and sent in, from near Lake Oposka, a party of eighteen Indians—eight of them warriors. Two of the warriors are near relations of Wild Cat, and another is a cousin of Jumper, which last reports that Sam Jones says that he will hang any Indian who talks of coming in, or any white man who comes to him.

THE AROOSTOOK CAPTURE.

An extract from the office of the Bangor Democrat, dated one o'clock on Saturday morning, gives further particulars relating to the capture of Mr. Michael Lloyd, Agent of Maine, and respectable mechanic, residing on the Bethlehem turnpike, about three quarters of a mile above the village of Whitemarsh, in Upper Dublin township, Montgomery county, was set upon with a gun, through the back window, a few evenings since, as he was sitting alone in his house, at a table reading. When he heard the report he sprang from his seat, and found that a ball had entered the back window, and ranging within six inches of his head, passed out a front window into the road, leaving a clear aperture in each window. The assassin, it is supposed, stood some twenty paces from the house, resting his gun on a fence which is not more than twenty long distance alone does his intended victim owe his escape.

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THE EXECUTION.

At the request of the Sheriff, we formed one of the special party at the execution of Col. Crain. It was a melancholy spectacle, and one, the like of which we have no desire to look upon again.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

SATURDAY, FEB. 17.

FEBRUARY 14.

HOUSE.—Several petitions were presented that a route may be taken by the Susquehanna for the benefit of the Reading Railroad.

Mr. Ryan presented a memorial from the Commissioners and inhabitants of Schuylkill county praying that the County Commissioners may be authorised to contract with the managers of the Schuylkill Navigation Company, and the Reading Railroad Company, to make their bridge *free* over the Schuylkill, at Port Clinton, for the use of the public, and for the Delaware and Schuylkill Canal.

Mr. Fry presented a petition from citizens of the Unincorporated Penn Township may be allowed to erect a bridge over the Schuylkill. Also a memorial from Lewis Tease, asking the appointment of a commission to examine the subject of constructive for burning Anthracite coal as fuel in locomotives. Upon the motion of Mr. Fry, Messrs. Fry, Strohecker and Rhoads were appointed the committee.

Mr. Deiserry, from the House to discontinue the work upon the Gettysburg railroad was again considered, and the question being on Mr. Ewing's amendments to insert the "North and West branches of Susquehanna," after "Juniata canal" was lost, and the bill, with an amendment to complete certain mason work, &c. was passed.

The bill supplementary to an act appointing the Governor, Auditor General and Treasurer a commission, was passed in committee with an amendment.

The Senate, as well as the House, adjourned at an earlier hour than usual.

FEBRUARY 15.

In Senate, the nomination of Thomas Jones, as Assistant Judge of Dauphin county was confirmed.

The resolution relative to the Gettysburgrail-road, was passed bitter adding $150,000 to pay the debts now due.

The supplement to the Washington Insurance Company of Philadelphia was considered and passed.

The amendments from the House to the Wyoming Coal Company's bill, were then considered and concurred in.

In the House, a communication was laid before the House by the Speaker, from the citizens of Brockley for a free bridge.

Mr. Ryan presented a memorial from the citizens of the unincorporated Northern Liberties, and Penn township, praying for a new road to be established. Also a memorial from the citizens of Schuylkill county, praying that the Governor may be authorised to contract with the managers of the Schuylkill Navigation Company, and the Reading Railroad Company, to make their bridge *free* over the Schuylkill, at Port Clinton, for the use of the public, and for the Delaware and Schuylkill Canal.

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Mr. Ryan presented a memorial praying that children under 12 years of age might be prevented from working in factories, &c. Also a memorial from the citizens of this town, and other persons who were also at Fairmount, Ridge, Tobacco, &c. where the events related took place

PHILADELPHIA PRICES OF STOCKS.

Corrected each week expressly for the Evening Post and Saturday News.

FEBRUARY 21, 1839.

Loans.	Redeemable	Par	Offered	Asked	Remarks.	
Philadelphia 6 per cents.	1846	101	99	101		
	1842	101	101	104		
	1852	101	—	—		
Do. 5 per cent.	1846	101	96	96	1st July & 1st Jan.	
	1848	101	9.	99		
Do. 5 per cent.	1851	101	96	98		
	1852	101	96	98		
County,		101	92	98		
Pennsylvania 5 per cts.	1839	100	98	101		
	1841	100	98	101		
	1846	100	98	101		
	1850	100	100	100		
	1853	100	101½	102¼		
	1857	100	101½	102¼	h'lf year'y 1st Feb'y & 1st Aug	
	1856	100	104	105		
	1858	100	104	106		
	1860	100	104	106		
	1861	100	105	07		
	1862	100	106½	105		
	1865	100	107	108		
Ohio 6 per cents.	1850	100	107	109		
New Orleans do.	1850	100	—	—	Last 6 mos. thv.dend.	
Bank Stocks.						
United States,		100	118	118½	Jan.	4
North America,		400	404	405	Jan.	3
Pennsylvania,		400	493	495	Jan.	4
Philadelphia,		100	108	108½	Nov.	3
Trenton,		30	30	36	Jan.	1.25 p. s.
Farmers and Mechanics,		50	61½	63	Nov.	4
Camden,		50	43	45	Oct.	3
Commercial,		50	61½	63	Nov.	4½
Mechanics',		20	52½	53½	Nov.	6
Northern Liberties,		35	50	—	Nov.	5
Schuylkill,		50	49	49½	Nov.	3½
Germantown,		50	57	60	Nov.	3½
Southwark,		50	60	66	Nov.	5
Kensington,		50	58	60	Nov.	4
Penn Township,		50	70	71	Nov.	6
Girard,		50	51	51½	Nov.	3½
Western,		50	54½	56	Nov.	3½
Manufac's & Mechanics',		50	53	53½	Nov.	3½
Moyamensing Bank,		50	51	53	Nov.	3
Doylestown,		20	23	25	Nov.	4
Miners b'k of Pottsville,		50	40	45	Nov.	3
Commercial Bank of Cincinnati,		100	103	1.5	Jan.	5
Franklin bank Cincinnati,		100	97	100	Jan.	4
Lafayette,		100	80	88	Jan.	4
Mer. & Ma's Bk. Pitts'g.		50	56	60	Nov.	4
Exchange,		50	48¼	48½		
Insurance Stocks.						
North America,		10	11	13½	Jan.	3
Pennsylvania,		400	430	435	Jan.	4
Philadelphia,		50	68	73	Dec.	4
Union,		60	50	63	July	5
Delaware,		40	25	38	June	3
Phenix,		80	77	80	Dec.	4
United States,		25	25	30	Dec.	6
Marine,		60	40	45	Jan.	0
Atlantic,		60	40	53	Jan.	0
American,		25	21¼	25	Jan.	3
Annuity,		100	109	111	Jan.	4
American Fire Insurance,		100	135	136	October	4½
Pennsyl'a Fire Insurance,		100	140	—	Sept.	5
Franklin Fire Insurance,		100	109	110	October	4
County Fire Insurance,		50	42¼	47	Jan.	3
Southwark Fire Insur.		50	30	40	Jan.	3
Inland,		15	15	23	Jan.	3
Spring Garden,		30	20	25	Jan.	0
Guard Ins. & Trust Co.		25	24½	25	Jan.	3½
Turnpike Stocks.						
Lancaster Turnpike,		300	45	60	July 6 pr. sh.	
Germantown do.		100	43	45	Nov.	1½
Springhouse do.		100	75	90	Nov.	3
Willow Grove do.		100	—	75	Nov.	3
Bristol do.		100	30	36	Nov.	1
Bridge Stocks.						
Permanent Bridge,		10	6½	9	Jan.	5
Trenton do.		80	40	75	April	$1,75
Canal Stocks.						
Schuylkill Navigation, Sha		50	140	143½	Feb.	9
Do. loans, 5	1845	100	94	96		
Do. do.	1855	100	94	95		
Do. do.	1837	100	98	102		
6 per ct.	1842	100	10	103		
Lehigh Coal and Navig'n,		50	90	91½	Jan.	5
Do. do. 6	1839	100	100	100½		
Do. do. 6	1844	100	100	100½		
Do. do. 5	1840	100	95	97		
Union Canal, shares		200	55	100		
Do. loan,	1836	100	75	80		
Do. do.	1840	100	80	85		
Mahoning,		10	—	—		
Sandy & Beaver,		45	—	—		
Chesap'k. & Delaware Canal, shares		200	26	40		
Do. loan,	1837	100	—	65		
Do. do.	1840	100	—	—		
Delaware and Hudson,		100	79	80	June	0
Do. loan,	1838	100	100	105		
Louisville and Portland,		100	135	140	Jan.	5
Morris Canal,		100	71	75	Jan.	4
Rail Road Stocks.						
N. Castle & Frenchtown,		25	31½	31½	Jan.	4
Do. loan, 5½ per ct.		100	—	95		
Camden & Amboy, shares		100	125	136	Jan.	6
Do. loan,	1863	100	—	—		
Valley R. R.		50	9	28		
Danville and P. shares		50	20	27		
Norristown do.		50	19	22		none
Do. 6 per cent. loan,		100	—	—		
Westchester do.		50	20	30	Jan.	3
Reading,		50	44	48		
Minehill, do.		50	74	75	Jan.	5½
N. I. & Penn. T. do.		40	35	40	Jan.	3
Philada. & Trenton do.		100	116	118	Jan.	6
Southwark,		10	12½	16		
Wilmington & Sus. R. R.		50	54½	54½	Jan.	3½
West Philada. R. R.		50	25	25		
Harrisburg R. R.		50	40	44	Jan.	6
Cumberland,		40	25	30		
Beaver Meadow,		50	45	48	Jan.	3
Miscellaneous Stocks						
North America Coal Co		25	5	7		
Exchange Stock,		40	50	65	July	5
Gas Works,		100	130	137	Jan.	6
Loan 6 per ct.	186	100	106	109		
Philadelphia Savings,		25	24	25	Jan.	4
Philadelphia Loan Co.		25	22	23	Dec.	5
Mechs & Trad's L. Co.		20	18	18½	Oct.	5
Southern Loan Co.		25	22	23	Jan.	4

EPITOME OF THE TIMES.

PHILADELPHIA.

Stolen Goods Recovered.—Police officers Shourds and Little, of the Northern Liberties, lately recovered a whole set of waiters, supposed to belong to some person in Market street, and a lady's French merino cloak.

It is contemplated among many friends of popular education in different States, to hold a National Convention, at Philadelphia, the ensuing spring—for the extension of the benefits of the Free School system throughout the United States.

Washington's Birthday.—This anniversary was celebrated by the Southwark Institute, on Friday evening, in a manner somewhat novel among us, yet highly commendable.

Counterfeits Afloat.—Genuine five dollar notes of the Bank of Philadelphia, altered into twenty dollar notes,—they are well calculated for deception, the alterations being well executed.

The Pennsylvania.—Somebody asks what has become of the *big ship?* We believe it is in Norfolk, to be coppered. After this job is done *there*, which ought to have been done in a dry dock *here*, it will sail for Boston, to take in cables; then it will proceed to New York, to receive anchors, which must be conveyed on board by lighters, as the *big ship* cannot pass the bar.

The "One Thing Wanting" in Philadelphia, is said to be a clean, airy, shady delightful street, for a promenade, something like the Boulevard, of Paris, and other large European cities. Broad street has been suggested as being probably the best for this purpose.

Caught at It.—On Tuesday evening, about 7 o'clock, a man was seen to enter the cellar of Mr. Warner's tobacco store, corner of Second and Callowhill streets. Information was immediately lodged with the proprietor, who immediately descended and found the *gentleman* quietly reposing among some tobacco leaves.

The Widening of La Grange Street, which runs parallel with and immediately north of Church alley, from Second to Third street, is spoken of.

The Mayor of the City has placed a portion of the police of the city along the Delaware wharves, dividing the city front into four districts, upon which officers will be found to guard the property and maintain the peace.

Railroad Accident.—At the time of the occurrence of the accident to the train of passenger cars, upon the Philadelphia and Wilmington railroad on Sunday morning last, about seven miles below the city, the iron on one of the rails was thrown up with so much force as to shave the ear of the conducter, who was standing upon the side of the cars, clean off close by the side of his head.

Drowned.—Two boys on Monday afternoon, opposite Callowhill street, in the Delaware, in a boat attempting to take up a quantity of drift wood which was floating down, the younger, a lad of about fourteen, lost his balance and fell in. He was the only child of a Mrs. Green, residing in Noble street. His companion was so frightened as to be unable to render him the least assistance, and he was drowned.

Col. John J. McCahen and William J. Leiper have been appointed aid-de-camps to the Governor.

Great Anxiety is manifested in New York, for the arrival of the packet ship Erie, which was to have left Havre 52 days since.

A Public-Spirited Enterprise.—A number of the citizens of Easton have determined on repairing the dam across the Lehigh, as well as the abutment and basin adjoining, all of which were greatly damaged by the late freshet. The expense will be from twelve to fifteen thousand dollars. Those engaged in the undertaking place their trust in the honor of the Commonwealth for remuneration.

Jacob Gray, an old gentleman formerly, if not now, a brewer in the city, was run over on Sunday night last, near the corner of Schuylkill Eighth and Spruce streets by a country wagon, by which he received a simple fracture in one leg, and compound fracture in the other. It is quite doubtful if he recovers.

NEW YORK.

A Black Tin Watch was recently sold at auction in New York for $19. This is only one of the many beauties of the "American System."

Singular Death.—Mrs. Isabella Jordan, of New York, went to church on Sunday evening last with a friend, and while returning home, complained that she did not feel very well, and seemed much enfeebled. When she reached home she fell into her husband's arms, but rallied and kissed him, said, "don't scold me."—She then swooned away, and died shortly afterward. Her death was caused by congestion of the lungs.

The Railroad Committee of the N. Y. Legislature have reported in favor of a loan of four hundred thousand dollars toward the construction of the Auburn and Rochester Rail Road, a very important and valuable link in the chain of communication.

It is stated in the Auburn Journal, that the Grand Jury of the county have found three bills of indictment against Elam Lynds, agent and keeper of the Auburn State Prison, for improper treatment of the convicts.

The New York Times says:—The Grand Jury have presented an indictment against Washington Townsend, the dastard now in the city prison on the charge of throwing the vitriol into the face of Mr. John Reese. He will be tried at the next term of the Court of General Sessions.

A new paper is to be started at New York, soon, to advocate the election of Calhoun, for the Presidency. A gentleman from South Carolina is to be its editor.

Deaf and Dumb.—It appears from a late report that there were, on the 6th of December last, one hundred and fifty-five pupils in the institute for the deaf and dumb, in New York.—The State has contributed for the support of this humane Institution, nearly twenty thousand dollars during the past year.

United States Force on the Niagara Frontier.—There are three companies of the Second Artillery, of seventy men each, in garrison at Buffalo, New York, which constitute all the standing force now upon that frontier between Fort Niagara and the state of Pennsylvania.

Miss Shireff has so far recovered from her late indisposition, as to be able again to delight the New Yorkers with the enchanting tones of her sweet voice.

Albany Medical College.—We learn from the Albany Sun, that the Medical College of that city has been chartered by the State Legislature.

EASTERN.

Deaths in Boston for the week ending Feb. 9th, 39. Males 23, Females 16. Causes, consumption 5; scarlet fever 5, &c.

Inhumanity.—The Haverhill (N. H.) Republican announces the fact that in the jail in that town, there is a man aged sixty, who has been incarcerated *eight years* for debt, and for a considerable portion of the time for prison charges *only!* Such a fact is a disgrace to the State which permits such laws to remain upon her statute book, and a blot upon the character of the town, where the fact must be known.

Extremes of Temperature.—The mercury in the thermometer yesterday morning stood at 24 degrees below zero, and this morning at 20 degrees above.—*Bangor Whig, Jan.* 8.

President Fisk.—The Rev. Dr. Fisk, of the Connecticut Wesleyan University, is not dead as reported in the newspapers, though the hopes of his recovery are feeble.

Harrington, the Postmaster at Worcester, Mass. has decamped with the "spoils of office." He turned out to be a counterfeiter.

A party of five men left Providence (R. I.) to visit a house of ill fame a few miles from the city, at Horton Grove, kept by one Benjamin. Some altercation ensued at the door, when Benjamin fired his gun and mortally wounded a man named Gibbs, and severly wounded another named Angell. Benjamin was committed, in default of finding bail for $8000.

The St. Johnsbury (Vt.) Caledonian says: It is understood that the demand of Sir John Colborne upon Gov. Jenison for the surrender of certain fugitives, has been handed by the Governor over to President Van Buren, to be adjusted by him with the British Government.

The Hon. *Edward Kent* has been nominated by a Whig State Convention, as the whig candidate for the Governor of Maine.

WESTERN.

The Waterworks of Pittsburgh cost $175,000, and supply 2679 buildings. Those of Cincinnati cost $300,000, and supply about the same number.

A bill has been ordered to a third reading in the Senate of Illinois, repealing all laws requiring tavern licenses; and laying a tax of from $50 to $300 per annum on grocery licenses; and defining a grocery to be a house where ardent spirits are sold in less quantities than five gallons; County Commissioners' Court may license, or refuse to license, groceries, as they may think expedient.

St. Louis, Jan. 29.

State of the River.—We have had a copious rain for the last twenty-four hours. We are informed that the river has undergone no change since yesterday morning. There is yet sufficient depth of water for the largest boats.

Good Example.—The House of Representatives of Ohio, have passed an act to compel contractors on public works to give security to the laborers on those works, that their wages will be paid them.

Wild Cat Banks.—The report of the Attorney General of Michigan exhibits 23 injunctions against banks the past year, whose circulation amounts to rising eight hundred thousand dollars.

The Rev. Dr. Bascom Not Dead.—A report has prevailed at the West, and obtained general circulation in the newspapers of that region, that the Rev. Dr. Bascom, the eloquent preacher of the Methodist Episcopal Church, had died in Virginia, on his way home to Kentucky. The Baltimore Sun contradicts this report, and says the distinguished pulpit orator is now in that city, and last week addressed a large congregation on a missionary subject.

The Monongahela river at Pittsburgh broke up on the 11th inst. and the Ohio river had ten feet of water in the channel. The boats are preparing for a start.

Another attempt (by several ballotings) to effect a choice of U. S. Senator by the two houses of the Michigan legislature was made on the 6th inst. but without success.

A bill has passed the House of Representatives to establish the Southern Bank of Kentucky.—It has a capital of $2,000,000. The real estate feature was stricken out. The location is to be fixed by the further action of the Legislature.

Two men named Manderville and Kirby, supposed to belong to a gang of six or eight counterfeiters, who have for sometime been carrying on an extensive trade in Tennessee, were arrested at Little Rock lately.

A Speck of War.—A letter from Jefferson city, Missouri, states that there had been a disturbance between the settlers on the line, and the Indians. In a drunken carousal, two Indians and one white had been killed.

SOUTHERN.

Strange Notice.—The New Orleans Sun says: —"The Giraffe is on exhibition at the Methodist Church, Poydress street. There will be no service there during the exhibition."

The whole number of vessels in the port of New Orleans on the 9th instant, was 316.

The Late Fire at Wythe Court House, Va.—A negro boy, the property of Robert Kent, Esq. has been convicted of setting fire to the town of Wythe, and causing the late destructive conflagration there. He has been sentenced to be hanged on the 22d of March. A second attempt which he made to destroy the town, was the means of his discovery.

Two accidents, singularly similar, occurred on board the steamboat John Jay, on the 27th ult. on her passage down the Arkansas river. About 9 o'clock in the morning, a gentleman named Samuel Adams, who resided near Nashville, Tenn. fell on the fly wheel, and was so badly injured that he died in eleven hours; and about one o'clock, Dr. Robert Prestridge, of Grand Gulf, Mi. met a similar fate. The latter died instantly.

The Galveston Gazette estimates the arrivals of emigrants at that port at about one thousand per month—many of them planters from the Southern states, bringing their slaves with them.

Mr. Kinney in the Virginia Legislature has introduced a scheme of a State Bank of $10,000,000. The capital is to be made up of the money, stocks and credit of the State.

Ice Bridge across the Mississippi.—At Randolph, about 60 miles above Memphis, the ice has clogged the Mississippi, and formed a bridge of about 40 miles in length, the effects of which, we learn, has been to swell the river some three or four feet. Many people have been crossing the river on the ice. Flat boats were wedged in, and their cargoes carried on shore over the cakes. Even cattle were taken ashore on planks laid upon the ice.

Among the acts passed at the session of Congress, at Texas, was one for appointing two legal gentlemen to compile a code of laws for the young republic; another, appropriating a million dollars for the protection of the frontier and for other purposes, and also an act to translate the laws of Texas into the Castilian language, and to promulgate the same.

At New Orleans on the 1st inst. sentences of death were passed upon Mrs. Doyle and Johnson. The court joined with the jury in recommending Mrs. Doyle to the clemency of the Governor, on account of her sex, and the fact of her being the mother of an infant.

A duel with bowie knives, is related by a N. Orleans paper of the 8th inst. It took place at the town of Franklin, La. and originated in a few careless words, which produced a quarrel, a scuffle, and finally a challenge to a duel with bowie knives. The parties were a gentleman by the name of Saunders, and a Mr. S. Delahoussaye, Clerk on board the steamboat Gaberian, engaged in the Attakappas trade, and formerly Cashier of the Branch Bank of Carrollton, at Lafayette. The latter was killed, having received eight inches of his antagonist's weapon in the abdomen.

The New Orleans Courier, of the evening of the 5th, learns from the Captain of the brig Audubon, just arrived in five days from Havana, that intelligence had been received at Havana, of the arrival of a French fleet in the West India seas, with ten thousand troops, destined to act against Mexico. The fleet had been spoken off Martinico.

The Grand Gulf Advertiser says, that Ebenezer Ramsey, the person who obtained $7000 by purloining a check on the Merchants' Bank of New Orleans, from A. & J. Denistoun, has been arrested at Rodney, Miss.

A man, calling himself Bernard Johnson, was arrested in New Orleans on the 4th inst. as a suspicious character, and in his possession were found $60,000 in counterfeit paper money of Texas.

Early Spring.—The Weeping Willows in the city and Neck are already verdant with their Spring covering of young leaves.—*Charleston Mercury, Feb.* 11.

The Globe says—"We learn from Tampa Bay, from a source which we think entitled to credit it, that two hundred Seminoles had come in and surrendered. Among them eighty warriors. It is also rumored that thirty warriors had sent in for a safe conduct, with a view to surrender."

Matthias, the prophet, arrived at Little Rock, Ark. on the 5th inst. with a splendid, black flowing beard, but in less than six hours after his arrival, the unbelieving sons of Arkansas, had shorn the spiritual Sampson of his strength. He started the next morning for the east, with a clean face.

A bill to prevent the practice of wearing concealed weapons was passed unanimously in the House of Representatives of Texas, on the 21st ultimo.

The enterprising citizens of Savannah are engaged in the project of establishing a daily line of steamboats between that city and Charleston.

Murder.—Two white men having landed in their skiff on the shore of the Mississippi, near Donaldsonville, La. hired some negroes to steal chickens from the plantations. The negroes returned with their plunder, when the whites refused to pay, and a fracas ensued, in which the negroes murdered them on the spot by blows on the head with hammers. Five have been arrested.

Under the Free Banking Law of Georgia, it is stated ten or twelve companies are already formed.

Henry Jones, confined in the jail in Charleston, S. C. confesses he was concerned in the murder last November of the pedlar of jewellery, named Isaacs, found dead in Jones county, Ga. He implicates a ventriloquist named Cowles, and his comrade named Dickerson, who had employed him to carry them about the country.

Another Horrid Murder is mentioned. A master in the parish of St. James, (La.) undertaking to correct his slave, the latter plunged a knife through his heart, killing him on the spot.

The New Orleans Courier of the 7th, has news from the Mexican province of Tobasco, to the 28th ult. at which time all was quiet there; the people were generally in favor of the Federalists, though not in arms. A battle between the Federalists and Centralist parties had been fought in the interior, in which the latter proved victorious after having slain 500 of the former. There were no French cruizers to be seen off the mouth of the river Tobasco.

Forrest performed Macbeth at the Camp street Theatre, New Orleans, on the 8th inst.

Booth made his fourth appearance at the St. Charles, in the character of Othello.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The annual imports of Great Britain are four million pounds of raw and thrown silk, at a cost of 14 5s. sterling, ($3 55) per pound. But the annual value of the silk manufactured in England is 14,000,000*l* sterling, or more than $62,000,000.

It is said that there is a church in Norfolk, England, called "Little Snoring Church." It would be quite edifying to know by what *sleepy* accident it had acquired the name.

The difference between sensation and emotion.—If you burn your fingers in snuffing a candle with them, you will have a sensation, if you are a young man or woman, and look at your sweetheart, you will have an emotion.

The Canadas.—It is stated in a Quebec paper, that the force already under arms in the two Canadas, amounts to about forty thousand men.

Joshua Jones, tried at Potter county, Pennsylvania, for the murder of his wife, has been found guilty and sentenced to be executed.

Steam Ships for the Indies.—The British government have ordered keels to be laid for six steamers of 1500 tons to be put on the route to India. The voyage to be done in 60 days, stopping at the Cape of Good Hope as a half way house. Vasco de Gama would have been thunder-struck at the giant strides of steam. What will become of the overland route by the Red Sea, the Euphrates, Persian Gulf, &c.?

The Black Sea.—On the 20th December, there were no less than *one hundred and twenty-four* vessels, English, French, Italian and Spanish, taking in cargoes of wheat and barley at Odessa, so at all the other ports of the Black Sea. The Emperor of Russia has loaned *three-fourths* of the grain in the government reserves to be divided among such *merchants* as had foreign orders, and to be paid in *six months*, without any interest.

The news of the capture of San Juan de Ulloa had reached Paris, and created great joy. Admiral Baudin is to be promoted and also made a peer. Captains Bazoche and Parseval Deschenes are to be created Rear Admirals, and the Prince de Joinville and M. Ollivier are to be promoted from capitaines de corvette to capitaines de vasseau.

It is said that Queen Victoria intends to revive the fashion of wearing hoops and stays.

Warning to Boys.—The Sag Harbor Corrector announces the death of Jeremiah Gardener, aged 8 years, from inflammation of the brain, caused by standing on the hands or head. This absurd and mischievous practice is very frequent with school-boys.

The best way to preserve meat, killed early in the winter—through cold weather, is stated to be as follows:—place such meat by alternate layers of meat and snow in a tub or barrel, and keep it in a cool place. The meat should be a little frozen at first. Several days warm weather will not affect it; and if kept in an ice house, it may not only be preserved through the winter, but during a good part of the following spring.

The Earthquake, at Martinique, has not been so destructive as was reported. By an arrival at Charleston, S. C. we learn that the whole number of those killed or injured did not exceed 250. The Governor of the island has issued a proclamation, authorising the importation into the colony of all provisions, and of materials for building.

The damage at Guadaloupe was likewise exaggerated. Captain Mitchell, of the brig Belah, at New York, who left Point Petre, Guadaloupe, Jan. 18th, states that no lives had been lost or buildings thrown down in that Island. A few houses were injured more or less, and the sea was thrown into a good deal of commotion.

Col. R. M. Johnson.—A Kentucky paper says that Col. R. M. Johnson will not be a candidate for re-election as Vice-President, and adds that it is rumored that his friends have prevailed upon him to offer for the next Governor of Ky.

Weather in Canada.—The mercury was at 26 degrees below zero in Quebec on the 4th inst. The snow in the woods was three feet deep; in the fields two.

Naval.—On Saturday the 27th ult. the broad pendant of the Commodore was changed from the *Vandalia* to the *Erie*, Capt. Smoot, salutes were fired. The *Vandalia*, Capt. Levi is ordered on a cruise to the gulf. The *Ontario* has dropped down to the Yard preparatory to a cruise.—*Pensacola Gaz. Feb.* 2.

A letter from Singapore, of October 8th, mentions the death of the Rev. Mr. Mitchell, American Missionary, on the second of that month, in the thirty-third year of his age; and on the 5th, of an infant daughter of the Rev. Mr. Orr, American Missionary.

A Sharp Shooter.—On Friday last, Mr. B. Hildebrand, of Berlin, Adams county, Pa. made three shots, with a rifle, at one hundred yards distance, which have been rarely equalled. Twice his ball touched the centre, and the third time, not more than an eighth of an inch therefrom. The three shots measured less than ½ of an inch. Beat that who can.

A fisherman lately found on the rock of St. Malo a closed casket enveloped in linen. It contained a rosary, a scapulary, and a writing in the form of a will, signed "Pere Alexis Rocollet, missionary among the infidels, 1776." In this writing Pere Alexis recommends the countries which have not yet been visited by the Lord to Louis XV. This prayer was made just before the ship Sainte MMarie, or Sainte Marine, perished. The casket has been tossed about the ocean for 62 years.

FOREIGN.

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

By the arrival of the packet ship Hibernia, Capt. Cobb, at New York from Liverpool, we are furnished with London dates to the 16th, and Liverpool to the 17th inclusive.

The packet ship Roscius sailed on the same day with the Hibernia, has also arrived.

The ravages of the hurricane appear to have extended all over the island, and to have been felt in Ireland and the Isle of Man. The loss of lives both in these last mentioned islands and in Scotland, appear to have been very great.

Ireland, from Londonderry to Cork, and from Dublin to Galway, was swept by the tempest, in an awful manner, leaving the country a scene of desolation.

At Galway five persons were killed; at Athlone from 40 to 50 houses were blown down. Orchards, groves, avenues of trees in every direction were laid prostrate. Two thousand trees were blown down on one estate; on another, the estate of Lord Charleville, near Tullamore, upward of 1000*l*. worth of timber was destroyed. Troops of workmen are employed in cutting timber to clear the roads.

The passenger on board the Lockwood, who refused to leave his wife in a dying state, was afterward, with her, brought safely to land.

We perceive that 900 bales of cotton on board the Victoria, from Charleston, ashore at Casowe, have been saved without damage.

The Liverpool Albion of the 12th says, that the St. Andrew, Pennsylvania, Lockwood, and Brighton were or would be total wrecks; that much of their cargoes was already wasted out and strewed along the coast.

The following account is given of the manner in which Capt. Smith and passengers of the Pennsylvania perished.

After striking, and owing to the violence of the gale, which brought her into collision with the bank, against which she struck with great force several times, she rapidly filled with water. At this eventful crisis, she being then about three miles from the shore, a brief consultation was held with the passengers. The result was that Captain Smith ordered the jolly-boat to be launched, into which Mr. Parsons, of Manchester, Mr. Barrow, of New York, Mr. Douglass, of New York, Mr. Salter, of South America, and another gentleman, entered, accompanied by the chief mate, Mr. Blightenburgh, and a young Scotchman named Downey, together with five of the crew. The ill-fated boat did not long live in the tempest.

About midway between the vessel and the shore she swamped, and all on board were thrown into the foaming element. Two of the passengers, Messrs. Thompson and Douglass, had taken the precaution to provide themselves with swimming belts, and they sustained themselves; but the rest of the poor fellows, after struggling in vain for some time, sunk to rise no more. Mr. Thompson, finding it hopeless to contest with the waves, threw himself on his back, supported by his belt, trusted to the waves to carry him onward. As the tide was coming in, he was propelled with considerable speed, and eventually, much exhausted, reached the shore.

His fellow-countryman, Mr. Douglass, was less fortunate: he early exhausted his strength in a useless conflict with the waves. He succeeded in reaching the shore, but so completely prostrated that nature sank under the trial.

After despatching the jolly boat, Capt. Smith ordered the long boat to be got ready, when, to their indescribable agony, they could not find the line for lowering her into the sea. After some delay, however, she was got ready, provided with a rudder, oars, and other requisites; but in the act of lowering her the vessel shipped a dreadful sea; which stove in the boat, and thus cut off their only prospect of escape.

The same vibration of the vessel threw Capt. Smith with great force on deck; he lost his footing, but, on regaining it, another swept over the devoted ship, threw him with great violence between two water casks which were rolling on deck, and immediately after he was swept into the foaming abyss beneath.

The crew then got into the rigging about three o'clock in the afternoon, where they remained from that hour, until the following morning, about 10 o'clock. Their sufferings during this period, without food or nourishment of any kind, exposed to all the horrors of a night unexampled for severity, have hardly ever been surpassed.

Among those on the rigging during the night was the stewardess, a native of Shropshire, who survived its severity. Three poor fellows, however, the second cook, John Lenya, the second steward, Dewitt Reitner, and a seaman, sank under the accumulated suffering produced by the storm and intense cold. They were literally frozen to death.

The whole number on board was 40, of whom 15 perished. The persons saved were Mr. Richards, the third mate, son of the late Silas Richards; Mr. Essex, chief steward; the stewardess, and 22 seamen.

The letter bags were received, but in woful plight. The letters of which the superscription could be read have arrived by the Hibernia. One of the bags was missing.

On board the Lockwood there were 85 passengers; the crew consisted of 23 persons. One of the crew and 52 passengers perished.

The murderer of Lord Norbury had not yet been discovered. The murdered nobleman was the son of the celebrated judge and joker, who died in 1831.

The losses by marine risks at Lloyd's, sustained in consequence of the gale, are estimated at half a million sterling.

A very remarkable effect of the storm, is the incrustation of trees and other objects far inland, with salt.

Several villages in Ireland were buried down during the gale.

The cold at Rome has been very intense this winter.

Large quantities of wheat had arrived at Marseilles from the Black Sea.

The Humane Society, founded in Liverpool, immediately after the disasters of the 7th and 8th, had already received subscriptions to the amount of 4,000*l*. Lord Francis Egerton gave 500*l*.

The Canadian State Prisoners.—The habeas corpus case, for the Canadian prisoners, was taken up in the Court of Queen's Bench on the 14th. Mr. Roebuck, Mr. Hill and Mr. Falkner appeared for the prisoners. Mr. Hume sat in the jury box. The first case called on was that of Leonard Wilson, who had pleaded guilty. The Attorney General raised a preliminary objection to the writ itself, which it seems was issued in vacation by a single judge; and he contended that the writ of habeas corpus could not be so issued, but, when the court is not in session, must be used out of Chancery.

The Canadian prisoners had arrived in London, and were lodged in Newgate.

STILL LATER.—ARRIVAL OF THE GREAT WESTERN.

The steamer Great Western, Capt. Hoskins, from Bristol, Jan. 26th, P. M. arrived at New York on Saturday last with dates of Liverpool, and London to the 26th ult.

The corn laws continue to create great excitement; a number of large meetings have been held in different parts of the kingdom, and severe threats have been made.

The Queen of England has addressed a most touching letter to the Queen upon the death of her lamented daughter, Princess Mary.—*Paris paper.*

The packet ship Oxford was got off shore on the 19th of January.

Wrecks of the Pennsylvania, &c.—While all the vessels which were stranded in Bootle Bay, have been got off, more or less damaged, none of the ships which were wrecked on the banks and on the Cheshire shore, are likely to be got off, to be made seaworthy again. The St. Andrew, as well as the Pennsylvania will, it is feared, prove complete wrecks; while the Lockwood and the Brighton have long since gone to pieces. We have not heard in what state the Victoria is.—*Liverpool Albion.*

The Queen of the French is indisposed, brought on by her grief for the loss of her daughter.

The murderers of Lord Norbury have not been found—2,360*l*. have been offered, and an annuity of 100*l*. a year for life, have been offered for the discovery of the assassins.

Marriage of her Majesty.—"The country (says the Sun of Wednesday,) will learn with delight that the most interesting part in the speech from the throne to both Houses of Parliament, and the country at large, will be the announcement of her Majesty's intended marriage. The happy object of Queen Victoria's choice is Prince Albert, son of the reigning Duke of Saxe Coburg, and cousin of her Majesty. Prince Albert is handsome, and about 22 years of age. He has resided some time in this country, on a visit to his royal relatives. How soon the happy event is to take place, we are not prepared to say; but our readers may depend upon the authenticity of our information."

We have authority to contradict the absurd statement which appeared in an evening paper of yesterday, that the marriage of the Queen to Prince Albert, would be announced in the speech from the throne.—*London Courier.*

An East Indian and one hundred and seventy Lives Lost!!—Accounts from India announce the loss of the ship Protector, bound from London to Calcutta, at Sands Head, near the place of her destination. Out of 178 persons on board, only eight were saved, viz: 7 recruits and 1 seaman. The number of recruits on board was 116, accompanied by 16 women and 10 children; crew 36. The Protector was driven ashore in a gale, while at anchor.

Important to the Iron Trade.—The iron masters have had a meeting at Birmingham, at which they raised the prices of pig 10s; and bar 20s.

FRANCE.

On the 22d of January, the French Ministry tendered their resignation to the King.

No progress had been made toward the formation of a Cabinet, as late as the 24th. The King proposed to Marshal Soult to accept the War Ministry, and to use his influence with Mr. Humano to take charge of the Finance Department in conjunction with Mr. Mole, whom his majesty desired to retain as President of the Council. This Soult at once declined, with every other arrangement which would restrict him in the choice of his colleagues. The King is perplexed in the extreme. He personally dislikes M. Thiers, and yet without him there is no apparent chance of longer carrying on the government.

Great preparations were in progress for a magnificent funeral ceremony in honor of the late Duchess Alexander of Wirtemburg, and which was to take place at Dreux, near Orleans. General Rumigny, Aide-de-Camp to the King, was already at Toulon to receive the remains of the lamented Princess. Marshal Macdonald, who had been for some time residing at the island of Hyeres for the benefit of his health, had repaired to Toulon with a similar view.

SPAIN.

Advices from Madrid had been received to the 16th January. Cabrera and Forcadell are stated to have marched to Segorbe, while Van Halen had hastened to repel them. The latest accounts are, say the English papers, "written in blood." The Christinos have declared war against the wives and families of all suspected Carlists. By letters from Bayonne, it appears that 300 women and children were driven from their homes at Vittoria on the 12th January, and left to perish on the fields and mountains. The governing party of Madrid are about to fortify the capital, fearing in the spring, the Carlists will march upon it.

The Carlist Chief, Viscaro, shot, on the 3d, nine inhabitants of the neighborhood of Segorbe, who had kept up intercourse with the Christino garrison of the place. The 21 soldiers who capitulated in the fort of Borriol had been put to death at Adzaneta; and the *Cattellano* asserts that Cabrera, who had hoisted a black flag as a sign of his determination to give no quarter, had been guilty of a number of atrocities in his march from Horcajo and Morella to Beceite. At Almagro, in New Castile, Polero, a captain of the band of Palillos, has been executed by order of the Captain General.

The Correo National of the 12th, announces that the Juntas of Reprisals sitting in Saragossa and Valencia had dissolved themselves, and that the Queen's Authorities had been reinstated in the exercise of their functions.

RUSSIA.

The Russian Government has obviously instructed its German organs to disclaim all interference in Canada, all participation in exciting the discontented to revolt, all hand in the invasion of our Colonies by the hands of vagabonds from the United States, all knowledge of Von Shoultz. They equally deny that any extraordinary military preparations, which would indicate that war was considered likely, were in progress in Russia, while they admit that for mere pastime an immense body of troops would in the course of the ensuing summer be concentrated near the Borodino, to give *eclat* to the completion of a monument erected to commemorate the great battle fought near to it in September 1812. Those papers (the Leipsic Gazette in particular) deny, further, that the conspiracy lately discovered in Poland was of a formidable character, and that the alleged revolt in Georgia was confined to "a few tribes of the interior of the Caucasus."

HOLLAND AND BELGIUM.

Private letters received in Paris from Amsterdam, of the 10th inst. stated that the warlike preparations in progress in Holland, occasioned the most serious uneasiness. All troops stationed in the interior, except only the small garrison of Amsterdam, were marching for, or ordered to, the southern frontiers of the kingdom. It was observed, that the position taken by the Dutch troops along that frontier was not the same as the one they held previous to the campaign of 1831. The army extends much further along the eastern limits of the province of Northern Brabant than in 1831, when it was employed in covering the southern frontier. It was reported on the 16th, that the head-quarters were to be transferred from Tilburg to Bois-le-Duc, five leagues hence, in the direction of the north-east, and that the object of that movement was to observe Limburg, where hostilities were expected to commence. The fortress of Nimeguen and that of Grave, the nearest to that province, had been abundantly supplied with provisions and warlike stores.

A private letter states that serious apprehensions were entertained by the French Government that the enforcement of the Decree of the London Conference, for the transfer of Limburg and Luxemburg to Holland, would lead to hostilities.

The negociations on the affairs of Holland and Belgium have just been brought to a close. The proposed treaty maintains inviolate the territorial arrangement of the Twenty-four Articles. The changes since 1831 have enabled the Conference to propose modifications, unconnected with the territorial part of the treaty. The Conference has stated, that should Holland refuse, and Belgium consent to accept the treaty, the Five Powers will prevent the former from renewing hostilities.

The statement made to the Belgian Minister is, that should Belgium refuse, and Holland consent to accept the treaty, the Five Powers will render the latter that support to which she will have then acquired a just claim.

Letters from Brussels of the 20th January, state that a division of heavy cavalry was preceeding on the Antwerp side of the frontier, and that by the 22d ult. sixty or seventy thousand men would be concentrated on the frontiers of Holland; and, before the end of the month, more than 120,000 men, Dutch and Belgian, would be concentrated in a space of twelve leagues.

A slight earthquake was experienced at Malta January 5th.

TURKEY.

No new case of plague had manifested itself in Smyrna during the fortnight ending the 29th of December.

The Constantinople correspondent of the Smyrna Journal states, under date of the 29th ultimo, that the steamer from Trebisond had brought no intelligence from Persia, but a Tartar, whom Mr. McNeil was to have despatched immediately after his return to Teheran, was hourly expected at Constantinople.

Other letters from Constantinople of the 26th ult. are quoted by the Smyrna Journal. The Commission for settling the tariff of duties under the new treaty between Turkey and England, continued to meet regularly every week for the despatch of business.

IMPORTANT!

The Land Agent of Maine taken Prisoner by British Provincial Troops!!

The subjoined intelligence, in the present state of our relations with Great Britain, is of some importance. Whether the capture was made by the order of British authorities, or whether it was the act of irresponsible individuals, does not distinctly appear. If the latter, it will of course be disavowed by the British authorities, and the affair will be less serious. If, however, it was done "by authority," the next question is, whether it took place within the jurisdiction of Maine, or New Brunswick. Our correspondent says the former. But more exact information may lead to a different conclusion. That it was within the disputed territory, there is no doubt. But as the two nations had agreed that each should retain its actual jurisdiction until the dispute should be settled, the American party, if within British jurisdiction, were trespassers, whereas if they were within American jurisdiction, the British party were trespassers, and the capture under such circumstances, was a flagrant outrage. We shall await further information with some anxiety.—*N. Y. Jour. of Commerce.*

From the Bangor Whig and Courier, Feb. 14.

Capture of the Land Agent for Maine.—Hastings Strickland, Esq. the Sheriff of this county, has passed through this city on his way to Augusta, having left the Aroostook River, yesterday afternoon. During his stay here, we learn, that the expedition reached the mouth of the Little Madawaska, last Tuesday night, and encamped there. Mr. McIntire, the Land Agent, with Gustavus Cushman, Esq. of this city, went down the river a few miles, in company with Ebenezer Webster, Esq. of Orono, and Mr. Pilsbury, of this city, who were engaged in clearing out the Aroostook Falls, and had nothing to do with the expedition, and put up at a Mr. Fitzherbert's about three miles this side of the line. In the course of the night, an armed party of about 50 men came over from the Tobique settlement, and captured all these persons, and took them over the line to the St. John River, where it was understood they had about 300 men under arms. In the course of the night, the party encamped at the mouth of the Little Madawaska, were apprised of the capture of Mr. McIntire, and immediately despatched four men belonging to the Old Town company, to reconnoitre, who were also captured.

The expedition having driven off all the trespassers, had returned to the mouth of the St. Croix. Near Beaver Brook they found a crew of thirteen trespassers, who fired upon them and fled. Mr. Strickland's horse was wounded, but not dangerously. The trespassers were pursued, and five of them taken and six horses, which are expected here day after to-morrow.

Mr. Strickland says further, that the arms which the men have at the Tobique settlement, belong to the Government of New Brunswick, and that *a military force was on the march from Fredericton.*

☞ Further particulars in another column.

MARRIAGES.

At Bustleton, Pa. on the 14th inst. Mr. George Hart, to Miss Rebecca Robbins.

Also, at the same place, and at the same time, Mr. George Snider, to Miss Emmeline Robbins, both daughters of Mr. John Robbins, all of Oxford, Philadelphia co.

In Brooklyn, N. Y. on the 13th inst. by Rev. Maurice W. Dwight, Washington Bastian, of Louisiana, to Alice, daughter of John Moon, of the former place.

At Reading, on the 29th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Keenard, of Lancaster, Mr. John McManus, Contractor, of Lancaster, to Miss Caroline, daughter of Simon Seyfert, Esq.

On the 29th ult. by the Rev. J. Miller, Mr. Andrew Jackson Jones, to Miss Hannah B. Yocum, both of Amity.

On the 3d inst. by the same, Mr. Michael Hauser, to Miss Barbara Christ, both of Reading.

On the 13th inst. by the Rev. Bishop Onderdonk, Francis B. Watkins, M. D. of Virginia, to Mary, daughter of the late John Elfreth, of this city.

On the 12th inst. by the Rev. J. C. Clay, Mr. Frederick B. Atmore, to Miss Margaret Gross, both of Spring Garden.

At La Grange, Tenn. on the 22d ult. by Rev. S. C. Litton, John Bioren, formerly of Philadelphia, to Sarah W. daughter of the late Hon. Henry H. Bryan, of Clarksville, Tenn.

On the 12th inst. by Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, D. D. Lieut. J. Elton Bispham, U. S. Navy, to Aletta, daughter of Samuel Hazlehurst.

At Friends' Meeting, Flushing, L. I. on 5th day, the 14th inst. Wm. L. Titus, to Maria Frame, daughter of the late Jesse Frame, all of the above place.

On the 29th ult. in Middletown, by the Rev. Mr. De Witt, Anthony Blanchard Warford, Esq. (engineer for the North Branch Canal) to Miss Eliza Cameron, daughter of Gen. Simon Cameron.

DEATHS.

On the 15th inst. in the 58th year of her age, Mrs. Sarah Clifton Briggs.

On the 14th inst. in the 83d year of his age, Conrad Bartling, late house carpenter, of this city.

On the 14th inst. Mrs Margaret Wilson, in the 73d year of her age.

In Rye, Mass. of the Dropsy, Mrs. Hannah Varrell, aged 66.

On the 17th inst. after a short illness, Mr. James Wilson, in the 41st year of his age.

On the 15th inst. Mr. John Elliott, in the 63d year of his age.

On the 10th inst. of effusion of the lungs, John McCormick, Sen. in the 55th year of his age.

On the 17th inst. after a short but severe illness, Mrs. Jane Fleetwood, in the 73d year of her age.

In the Borough of Reading, on the 10th inst. John Shoemaker, in the 58th year of his age.

On the 11th inst. Esther Elizabeth, infant daughter of Charles and Esther Jane Harkness, aged 12 months.

At Mount Pleasant, Westchester county, N. York, on the 10th inst. Mrs. Catharine Hale, sister to the Secretary of the Navy.

On the 11th inst. after a lingering illness, Mrs. Margaret Maynes, in the 79th year of her age.

On the 17th inst. in New York, Augustus H. Richards, Esq. formerly of this city.

In Bridgeton, N. J. on the 9th inst. John Woodruff, aged 81 years.

At Greenwich, N. J. on the 9th inst. Abigail, daughter of James Flanagan, aged 19 years.

At his residence in Springfield, on the 9th inst. Uz Gaunt, aged 88 years.

At his residence in West Earl township, Lancaster co. on the 14th inst. Christian Carpenter, Esq. aged about 70 years.

On Tuesday afternoon, the 19th inst. at his country residence, Mill Grove Farm, near Norristown, in the 49th year of his age, Col. Samuel P. Wetherill, of this city.

In this city, on the 19th inst. Francis Mills Fallowfield, son of Wm. J. and Kiziah Fallowfield, aged 10 months.

On the 14th inst. Theodore Decatur Jordan, aged 20 years and 19 days.

In Bedford, on the 23d ult. John Lazure, aged 113 years, 5 months and 3 days. The deceased was formerly a resident of Hagerstown, Md. but has been for the last fifty years a resident of Bedford co. Pa.

At Skaneateles, on the 8th inst. at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Daniel Kellogg, Mrs. Dorothea Hyde, aged 98 years.

On Fourth day, the 20th inst. Sally Ann, wife of Bartram Knight. Her friends and those of the family are particularly invited to attend her funeral, this Seventh day, 23d inst. at 3 o'clock, P. M. from her late residence, No. 26 Palmyra Row, Vine street, above 11th.

In Blockley Township, Philadelphia co. on the 30th of January, after a long and painful illness which he bore with christian fortitude and resignation to the Divine Will, Jesse Totterson, in his 33d year.

Reported for the Evening Post and News:

SALES OF STOCKS.

By the Philadelphia Board of Brokers, for the week ending Thursday.

			price p'd for.	par.
84	shares	United States Bank,	118 a 119	100
186	do.	Mechanics Bank,	52½a52¾	35
219	do.	Girard Bank,	51a51½	50
2	do.	Pennsylvania Bank,	495	400
14	do.	North America Bank,	404a405	400
17	do.	Schuylkill Bank,	49½	50
35	do.	Planters Bank, Tenn.	96	100
1161	do.	Com. & R. R. do. Vicks.	79a79½	100
306	do.	Vicksburg Bank, Miss.	79a80	100
404	do.	Kentucky Bank,	89a89½	100
98	do.	Northern Bank, Ky.	91¾a95	100
10	do.	Mer. & Man. Bank Pittsb'g,	56½	50
13	do.	Union Bank, Tenn.	93	100
4	do.	Phœnix In. Company,	80	80
50	do.	Mec. & Tradesmen's Loan Co.	18	20
81	do.	Girard Trust,	24¼a25	25
508	do.	Phil. Wilm. & Balt. R. R.	55½a55½	50
192	do.	New Castle & F. Town,	31¼a32	25
10	do.	Philada. & Trenton R. R.	117	100
14	do.	Camden & Amboy R. R.	126	100
2	do.	Harrisburg Rail Road,	44	
20	do.	Stonington R. R.	31¼a36	
16	do.	Mount Carbon R. R.	40	50
50	do.	Del. & Hudson,	80	100

☞ Agents will please endorse their letters, and Post masters frank *in full*. To constitute a *frank*, it is necessary to write the name of the Post Master in full, and the word "free" also.

RECEIPTS BY MAIL.

Feb. 15, received from

Joshua Bliver,	1 51	H. P. Woodruff, Esq.	2 00
[Post. charged by P. M.]		J. H. Suttle, Esq.	2 00
C. P. Fuller,	10 00	*Feb.* 19	
Jno. W. Cleaper,	6 00	Chas. L. Tomlinson,	6 00
A. Patterson, Esq.	2 00	Jas. Beally, (nett,)	4 62
Wm. Sherwood, Esq.	1 00	J. W. Abrahams,	10 00
Sam'l B McClinton, esq	6 00	J. V. Jenkins,	5 00
Platt Adams, Esq.	2 00	N. Jones, nett,	2 61
Wm. H. Wells,	12 00	W. A Pierce, tr. agt.	20 00
Feb. 16		Aaron Bielsoe, esq.	2 00
Edwin Draper,	10 00	R. Hood, Esq.	5 00
E. S. Williams,	2 00	D. H. Mead, Esq.	4 00
O. E. Sheppard, Esq.	2 00	P. H. Bardick, Esq.	2 00
John D. Meers, Esq.	3 00	Wm. M. Baker,	2 00
Wm. H. Williams,	15 00	Alex. Holmes, Esq.	2 00
H. Rudesill, Esq.	2 00	Jacob Dimmick, Esq.	5 00
Chas. Thayer, Esq.	2 00	Jno. Read, Esq.	3 10
Sam'l Higginson, esq.	3 00	Duncan Shaw,	4 00
Feb. 18		*Feb.* 20	
B. S. Duncan,	10 00	Wm. F. Browne,	2 00
S. L. Gaylord,	3 00	John G. O. Farrell,	2 00
Henry Woodman,	2 00	Geo. Mosher, Esq.	1 00
Dr. J. C. Inge,	2 00	O. F. Thompson, esq.	2 00
James Brown,	10 00	V. M. Long, Esq.	2 00
S. Swindell,	5 00	Henry Mott, Esq.	2 00
A. Cooper,	3 00	Wm. Fleming, Esq.	2 00
Wm. H. Reed,	2 00	A. Dudley, Esq.	1 00
J. B. Spencer,	2 00	R. Anderson,	10 00
P. Robinson, jr. Esq.	5 00	C. J. Hand,	10 00
W. H. E. Wheeler, esq.	10 00	G. G. Brewer,	2 00
Alfred Scott, Esq.	5 00	*Feb.* 21	
Henry Harding, Esq.	2 00	Leonard Lawrence,	14 00
H. V. Owen, Esq.	2 00	S. H. Stevenson, McM. & H.	25 00

LIST OF UNPAID LETTERS, remaining to our address in the Post Office:—

From Roseville, La. Jan. 12.

CHEAP BOOKS AND STATIONERY,

WHOLESALE and Retail, South West corner of Fourth and Race streets, J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO (successors to Clark & Lippincott) respectfully inform the public that they keep constantly for sale a large and general assortment of THEOLOGICAL, MISCELLANEOUS, and SCHOOL BOOKS, also, a handsome assortment of plain and fancy STATIONERY, CUTLERY, &c. BLANK BOOKS of various sizes, suitable for banks, public offices, and merchants, always on hand, consisting of Ledgers, Journals, Day Books, Cash Books, Receipt Books, Bill Books, &c. together with a general supply of Letter, Cap, and every other description of paper and Law Blanks. Paper ruled to any pattern. Book-binding executed at the shortest notice. feb 21—6m

THE NATIONAL SILK WORM,

PHILADELPHIA RURAL INTELLIGENCER,

INTENDED to disseminate in a cheap and popular form all manner of valuable information on the subject of the cultivation and production of AMERICAN SILK. All useful and suitable intelligence will also be given in relation to the VINE, and the raising of the SUGAR BEET, with other matters of interest. Prices Current in each of the principal cities, Bank Note List, &c.

Two separate Committees of the Congress of the United States, and eighty nine members of the House of Representatives, from fourteen different States, having, after careful and mature investigation, avowed their settled conviction that the climate and soil of this country is fully equal to that of any in the world, it only remains for our farmers and citizens generally to enter with spirit into the Silk Culture, to save the twenty-five millions of dollars per annum that has been sent out of the country in payment of Silk, and to make this new branch of industry a source of individual emolument and National wealth.

[From the Public Ledger.]

"The National Silk Worm" is the title of a neat superb royal paper just commenced in this city by Thomas C. Clarke. It will be a complete compendium of practical instruction in every thing relating to the culture of silk, from the raising of the Mulberry to the weaving of the fabric. The first number contains a large amount of valuable reading matter and several good wood cuts, illustrative of the different species of the Mulberry, and the various stages of the Silk Worm's growth.

Terms.—The price of the "Silk Worm and Philadelphia Rural Intelligencer," is $1 per annum; but in order to secure the co-operation of all who feel an interest in the promotion of the Silk business in this country, a deduction of one half will be made to any individual who may take the trouble to procure not less than ten subscribers, and remit the cash for the same. Address

THOMAS C. CLARKE, *No.* 25 *Dock Street, corner of Third, Philadelphia,* Agent for the Philadelphia and Burlington Silk Company. feb 23—3t*

Terms of Subscription to the Evening Post and Saturday News, &c.

$3 per annum—$2 if paid in advance, $1,25 in advance for six months.

OF ADVERTISING—For half square $0 each for the first insertion, and 25 cents for each subsequent one—for a square, double the above amount—$10 a year for half a square—$20 a year for a square—with ten per cent. off for advance payment.

Postmasters are requested to *frank* their letters addressed to us. The word "*free*" of itself is not a frank.

Agents will please endorse their letters with their names or initials.

Other letters will not be taken from the Post office unless the postage is paid.

Papers discontinued only at the end of the current half year's subscription, and then only at the option of the Publisher if arrearages are due.

Small Bank Notes of solvent Banks received in payment for our bills.

Shinplasters of distant Corporations are of little value and not wanted.

Agents are earnestly solicited to make quick remittances, without which it is impossible to keep accounts correct. They should always give names and time paid for.

Any person forwarding Ten Dollars current, in advance will be entitled to six copies.

Removals must always state the Post office removed *from*, as well as to which the paper is to be addressed.

ALMANAC.

FEBRUARY, 1839.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	HIGH WATER.	MOON'S PHASES.			
23 Saturday,	6 34	5 26	10 43				
24 Sunday,	6 33	5 27	11 37				
25 Monday,	6 31	5 29	0 14		D.	H.	M.
26 Tuesday,	6 30	5 30	0 51				
27 Wednesday,	6 29	5 31	1 37	Last	6	1	40
28 Thursday,	6 27	5 31	2 21	New	13	10	27
1 Friday,	6 26	5 34	2 2	First	21	2	40
2 Saturday,	6 21	5 36	2 40	Full	28	3	35

Philadelphia Post Office.

Arrivals and Departure of Mails.

Eastern arrives	5½ 5 A. M.	Eastern closes at	5 P. M.
Southern,	3 to 5 P. M.	Southern closes at	1 A. M.
Western,	9 & 7 P. M.	Western at 3 P. M. &	4 A. M.

Athenian Institute Lectures, Saloon of the Musical Fund—The Rev. Dr. BABCOCK, will lecture before the Athenian Institute and Mercantile Library, on Tuesday evening, February 26th, 1839, at 7 o'clock, on "The Martyr Spirit."

*** Fifty tickets, price fifty cents, may be obtained at the Philadelphia Library.

No money will be received at the door.

WANTED,

A WHITE boy of about 14 years old, as waiter in a small family. The best reference as to honesty, &c. will be required. Apply at No. 87 Church Alley. feb 23—3t*

WETHERILL AND BROTHER,

MANUFACTURES, No. 65 North Front street, Philadelphia, offer for sale

White Lead, dry and ground in oil,	Copperas,
	Oil Vitriol,
Red Lead,	Aqua Fortis,
Orange Mineral,	Muriatic Acid,
Sugar Lead,	Sulph Morphia
Litharge,	Acetate do.
Chromic Green,	Sulph Quinine,
Chromic Yellow,	Refined Camphor,
Blue Vitriol,	Calomel, &c. &c.

Together with every Chemical article in their line, all of which, being made by themselves, are confidently recommended to their customers and to the public general ly, whose orders they will supply for any quantities required. feb 23—3m

NOTICE.

THE Office for Regulating and Adjusting Weights and Measures, for the city and county of Philadelphia, is located at No. 42 North Thirteenth street, between Market and Arch. The following extract from the Acts of Assembly is published for the information of all concerned:

28th Section—"And if the said makers, venders, or proprietors of beams, scales, weights and measures, shall find it inconvenient to have them adjusted and sealed, or for any other cause, the said beams, scales, weights and measures shall not have been adjusted and sealed when said regulator attends, they shall be required to bring them to his office before using them, and have them adjusted."

29th Section—"That in case any maker, vender or proprietor of beams, scales, weights or measures, within the city and county of Philadelphia, shall neglect or refuse to comply with the requisitions which the Regulator of the weights and measures of the city and county is authorised and directed to make, by the 28th section of this Act, or shall sell by false beams, such person or persons so offending, shall, *for each and every such offence*, forfeit and pay the sum of five dollars, which may be sued for and recovered as debts, as the like amount are by law recoverable, for the use of the poor of the City, District or Township, in which such fine shall have been incurred." JOSEPH YEAGER, R. W. & M. feb 23—3t

JUST PUBLISHED,

PRICE ONE DOLLAR. ON MARRIAGE—Its intent, obligations, and Physical and constitutional disqualifications Medically considered, with an Exposition of the Structure and purposes of the Re-productive System; the hereditary transmission of qualities, and the accidents and infirmities incident to *Youth, Maturity* and *Old Age*.

The subjects are illustrated by a variety of highly interesting cases and diagrams. By Wm. YOUNG, M. D. Member of the Philadelphia Medical Society &c.

Amongst the numerous Medical and Surgical Works of the day, we consider that written by Dr. Young, on Marriage, to be worthy of the highest encomiums and justly deserving the serious attention of all those persons who may unfortunately happen to be afflicted with the maladies which form the subject of this very interesting publication. The luminous views taken of these diseases, together with the important warnings against excesses, entitle this pamphlet to great praise, and we may add as a further recommendation, that it is written with much delicacy and morality.—*Sunday Morning Atlas.*

Printed for the Author and sold by booksellers generally.

☞ Persons at a distance can have this publication sent (free of charge) to any part of the United States, Canadas, West Indies, &c. by enclosing a *one dollar* note on any solvent bank, addressed to Dr. YOUNG Philadelphia. dec 15—3mif

JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE,

A PLEASANT, safe and certain preparation, for the removal of WORMS, DYSPEPSIA, SOUR STOMACH, FEVER AND AGUE, WANT OF APPETITE, and all diseases of debility, especially of the STOMACH AND BOWELS, and ORGANS OF DIGESTION.

This Vermifuge is perfectly safe, and so pleasant that children will not refuse to take it. It effectually destroys Worms, neutralizes acidity or sourness of the stomach, increases appetite, and acts as a general and permanent tonic, and is therefore exceedingly beneficial in intermittent and remittent fevers, indigestion, &c. and is almost a certain cure for FEVER AND AGUE of children, and what is of more importance, it does it permanently.

It not only destroys Worms and invigorates the whole system, but dissolves and carries off the superabundant slime or mucous, so prevalent in the stomach and bowels of children, more especially of those in bad health. This mucous forms the bed or nest in which Worms produce their young, and by removing it—it is impossible for them to remain in the body.

It is harmless in its effects on the system and the health of the patient, is *always* improved by its use, even when no Worms are discovered. Numerous certificates of its usefulness have been received, but for want of room will not be published here; yet to give the reader an idea of its Vermifuge powers, the proprietor will mention a few cases. He gave it to his little nephew, not four years old, and in a few days he discharged upwards of ninety large Worms. He also gave it to his little daughter, then about three years old, when it brought away thirty Worms in one night.

Josiah Thompson near Salem, N. J. administered this Vermifuge to a child, between two and three years old, and says that in a few days, she discharged *one hundred and twenty-seven very large Worms.*

Mr. Joseph A. Lentz, of the Penn Township Savings Institution, in this city, gave it to one of his children, and says that after the sixth dose, it brought away about fifty Worms at once, five and six inches long.

Mr. Ferdinand Woodruff used two bottles of this Vermifuge for DYSPEPSIA, and in the course of two weeks discharged upward of thirty pieces of TAPE-WORM, and was thereby perfectly cured of his Dyspepsia.

Another gentleman of this city had it administered to his little daughter, about three years old, when she had a number of discharges from her bowels, composed entirely of *little white thread worms*. He says "they came away from her, not only by hundreds, but, I may truly say, by *thousands*, separately and in solid balls as large as hickory-nuts, composed entirely of dead worms."

Finally, what the public have long desired, a medicine of this kind, which might be depended upon, is now offered to them, and can be had of DOCTOR JAYNE, and all Druggists who sell his Expectorant and Carminative Balsam. feb 9—tf

THE CHINESE COLLECTION,

At the corner of Ninth and George streets.

WILL BE OPEN TO VISITORS, DAILY,

(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED.)

FROM 10 O'CLOCK, A. M. UNTIL 9 P. M.

Until Further Notice. jan 12—6m*

JUST PUBLISHED,

LITTELL'S Spirit of the Magazines and Annuals. Contents of the No. for January.

Oliver Twist, (concluded)—Lord Durham's Return—Zurn—Fardorougha—Mountain Memories—Nicholas Nickleby—Rambles in Canada.

Published monthly by E. Littell & Co. 270 Chesnut street, Philadelphia. feb 16—tf

INTERESTING CURE,

PERFORMED BY DR. H. SWAYNE'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF PRUNUS VIRGINIANA, or WILD CHERRY.—Having made use of this invaluable Syrup in my family, which entirely cured my child. The symptoms were Wheezing and Choking of Flegm, difficulty of Breathing, attended with constant Cough, Spasms, Convulsions, &c. of which I had given up all hopes of its recovery, until I was advised to make a trial of this invaluable medicine. After seeing the wonderful effects it had upon my child, I concluded to make the same trial upon myself, which entirely relieved me of a cough that I was afflicted with for many years. Any person wishing to see me can call at my house in Beach street, above the Market, Kensington.

JOHN WILLCOX.

Philadelphia, Dec 7, 1838.

OBSERVE—the only place where this Medicine can be obtained, is at No. 19 North EIGHTH Street, opposite Filbert street, Philadelphia. jan 26—eowtf

LIFE AND HEALTH.

PERSONS whose nerves have been injured by Calomel, or excessive grief, great loss of blood, the suppression of accustomed discharges or cutaneous eruptions, intemperate habits, or other causes which tend to relax and enervate the nervous system, will find a friend to soothe and comfort, in EVANS'S CHAMOMILE PILLS. Those afflicted with Epilepsy or Falling Sickness, Palsy, Serious Apoplexy, and organic affections of the Heart, Nausea, Vomiting, pains in the side, breast, limbs, head, stomach or back, will find themselves immediately relieved, by using a single box of Dr. EVANS'S CHAMOMILE and APERIENT PILLS. Females who are daily tortured with that distressing disease, SICK HEADACHE, if they would only make trial of this invaluable medicine, they would perceive that life is a pleasure and not a source of misery and abhorrence. In conclusion I would warn nervous persons against the obstruction of BLOOD, either by leeches, cupping, or the employment of the lancet. Drastic purgatives in delicate habits are almost equally improper. These are practices too often resorted to in such cases, but they seldom fail to be highly injurious. Certificates of cures are daily received, which add sufficient testimony of the great efficacy of this invaluable Medicine, in relieving afflicted mankind. MEDICAL OFFICE, No. 19 North EIGHTH St. Philadelphia, where Dr. WM. EVANS'S CHAMOMILE PILLS can always be obtained. jan 26—eowtf

DYSPEPSIA—DYSPEPSIA.

IS there no CURE for that DISTRESSING DISEASE! is the echo from thousands. Read the many Certificates of Cures performed by Dr. WM. EVANS'S CHAMOMILE TONIC and FAMILY APERIENT PILLS. The following Certificate must certainly convince every person of the great efficacy of this invaluable medicine.

Dr. Wm. Evans—Dear Sir—I can never be grateful enough for the cure I have received by the use of your invaluable medicine (CHAMOMILE PILLS.) I was for five years very seriously troubled with Dyspepsia, which caused a nervous sensation throughout my system—so much, that I sometimes shook as if I had been affected with palsy; during all this time I took many medicines; but none would cure me. At last, my physician gave me up; but fortunately one day as I was speaking to a friend on the subject, he told me that Dr. Wm. Evans' Chamomile Pills were the only medicine that would cure me; of which I purchased some, and the result is that I am now enjoying perfect health.

HENRY L. CAMPBELL.

OBSERVE—The General Office for the sale of this Medicine, is at No. 19 North EIGHTH street, Philadelphia, where Certificates of thousands may be seen. jan 26—eowtf

COUGHS! COUGHS!!

DR. SWAYNE'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF PRUNUS VIRGINIANA, OR WILD CHERRY.—This syrup is highly beneficial in all pectoral affections; also, in disease of the chest, in which the lungs do not perform their proper office from want of due nervous energy—such as asthmas, pulmonary consumption, recent or chronic coughs, hoarseness, whooping cough, wheezing and difficulty of breathing, croup and spitting of blood, &c. How many sufferers do we daily behold approaching to an untimely grave, wrested in the bloom of youth from their dear relatives and friends, afflicted with that common and destructive ravager, called consumption, which soon wastes the miserable sufferer until they become beyond the power of human skill; if such sufferers would only make trial of Dr. Swayne's invaluable medicine, they would find themselves benefitted; than by gulping the various ineffective certain remedies of which our newspapers daily abound. This syrup immediately begins to heal the ulcerated lungs, stopping profuse night sweats, mitigating the distressing cough at the same time inducing a healthy and natural expectoration; also, relieving the shortness of breath and pain in the chest, which harass the sufferer on the slightest exercise and finally the hectic flush in the pallid and emaciated cheek, will soon begin to vanish, and the sufferer will here perceive himself snatched from a premature grave, into the enjoyment again of comfortable health.

Observe—The above medicine can only be obtained at No. 19 North 8th street, opposite Filbert, Philadelphia. jan 26—eowtf

NO. 8—NORTH EIGHTH STREET.—NO. 8.

DR. BRANDRETH'S OFFICE—For the exclusive sale of his Vegetable Universal Pills, which have always proved themselves of the greatest service to mankind, and which neither the envy of individuals, or the wanton attacks of paid Editors to malign, have been capable to injure their high reputation.

Benjamin Brandreth's Assertion.—"If ever man spoke truth, if ever he were actuated by motives of usefulness to his fellow citizens, I am, when I say, that 'simple purgation' will prevent chronic infirmities and premature death. I do not assert this lightly. I have seen these means used for many years with the most complete success. And if Brandreth's Pills are used (the genuine and only true made by me) this result will universally be experienced. Other medicines may have the same effect.—other medicines may be made equally well with mine—I wish it to be understood that I, Benjamin Brandreth, see my Pills made myself and know they have the POWERS on DISEASE which I ascribe to them."

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITERS and of those who use my advertisements to sell their medicine, which nevertheless may be good, but remember, "Wolves wear Sheep's clothing sometimes."

From American Newspapers.—The New York Sun says:—Brandreth's Pills have been used among many of our friends, and in our own family we have used them nearly four years when we required medicine; in that period, no doctor save Dr. Brandreth has crossed our threshold, and no medicine besides the Doctor's Pills used. Our belief is, "keep your bowels and blood pure," and every kind of disease will be prevented or cured. The Brandreth Pills are eminently calculated to do this, and thereby much lessen the sum of human misery.

The New York Evening Star says:—Brandreth's Pills are a medicine which their own intrinsic worth will always secure for them a large and ready sale.—They have deservedly a high reputation; and as a family and antibilious remedy it would be difficult to equal them among all the patent medicines of the present day.

The New York Commercial says:—They remove all morbid humors and purify the blood.

☞ "To the whole Family of Man.—We feel both pleasure and satisfaction in recommending to all our readers, Brandreth's Vegetable Pills, as the most certain, most safe, and invaluable medicine extant.—As anti-bilious and Aperient Pills, we are perfectly convinced they stand far above all others as a certain cure in all cases of worms, scurvy, scorbutic humors, erysipelas, and all affections of the skin, dropsy, asthma, stone, gravel, piles, and lumbago, they will be found invaluable."—London Times.

The New York Transcript says of Brandreth's Pills—One of our carriers some time since gave notice that he was not able to attend to the duties of his situation, in consequence of violent pains in his back and side. We recommended him not to despair, but to use those Pills. He did so, and they cured him perfectly.

Those purchased from Druggists can never be relied upon as Genuine Brandreth's.

The Certificate.—Every Agent of Dr. Brandreth's has an Engraved Certificate of Agency, done at great cost to secure the public from fraud, and observe the date is also engraved.

This Certificate is renewed every year—therefore, when over twelve months old it no longer guarantees the genuineness of the medicine. All Pills having Wm. Brandreth on the label, or Joseph Brandreth, or Geo. Hedgkinson, are not manufactured by the subscriber, and he will not be answerable for the effects they may produce.

The high character of the Genuine Pills needs no comment; and they may be always had at my own offices in the following cities.

Principal—241 Broadway, opposite the City Hall, New York.

Philadelphia—12 Chesnut and 8 North 8th sts.
Boston—19 Hanover st. (only place in Boston.)
Baltimore—80 South Charles st.
Richmond, Va.—105 Main st.
Albany—Corner of Green and Hudson sts.
Pittsburgh, Pa.—126 Wood st.
Louisville, Ky.—90 Fourth street.
St. Louis, Mo.—260 Market st.
New Orleans—3 Old Levee.
Montreal—13 Notre Dame st.
Cincinnati, Ohio—119 Main st.
Charleston, S. C.—71 Meeting st.

These Offices are for the exclusive sale of the Brandreth Vegetable Universal Pills, and are sold at the uniform price of 25 cents per box, with full directions.

B. BRANDRETH, M. D.
No. 241 Broadway, N. Y.

Sole Proprietor of Brandreth's Vegetable Universal Pills in the United States of America.

SUB AGENTS.

John Shaffner, Lancaster, Pa.
Wm. H. L. Harrisburg, Pa.
Geo. W. Hitner, Carlisle, Cumberland county, Pa.
Benj. Zeigler, York, York county, Pa.
Wm. Gilmore, Chambersburg, Pa.
Jesse Kersey, West Chester, Chester county, Pa.
Keim & Stichter, Reading, Berks county, Pa.
Samuel Yardley, Doylestown, Bucks county, Pa.
John Smith, Lycoming county, Pa.
Geo. Reynolds, Wilmington, Del.
Daniel Fenton, Trenton, N. J. jan 26—3tifsof

Variety's the Spice of Life,
That gives it all its flavour.

THE FUTURE LIFE.

BY WILLIAM C. BRYANT.

How shall I know thee in the sphere which keeps
The disembodied spirits of the dead,
When all of thee that time could wither or other change,
And yet retains among the dust we tread?

For I shall feel the sting of serpent pain
If there I meet the gentle presence not,
Nor hear the voice I love, nor read again
In thy serenest eyes the tender thought.

Will not thy own meek heart demand me there?
That heart where dwelling former shrubs to me were given;
My sister on earth was ever in thy prayer,
Shall it be banished from thy tongue in heaven?

In meadows fanned by heaven's life-love long we walk
In the companionless of sad, all glorious objects see,
And longer movements of the redeemed soul,
With them forget the love that joined us here!

The love that lived through all the stormy past,
And meekly with my harsher nature bore,
And deeper grew, and tenderer, to the last,
Shall it expire with life, and be no more?

A happier lot than mine, and longer light
Await thee there, for thou hast loved thy will
In cheerful exchange for visits of night,
And loved all, and endured good for ill.

For me, the sordid cares in which I dwell,
Shrink and consume the heart as heat the scroll,
And wrath has left its sting—and a few cells of hell,
How late so frightful now upon me soul.

Yet though thou wast'e the glory of the sky,
Will thou not keep me near thee? Will not love
Though changed, in thy immortal form, of pure
Lovelier in heaven's clearer climate, yet the same?

Shall thou not teach me, in that calmer home,
The wisdom that I learned so ill in this—
The wisdom that is love,—till I become
Thy fit companion in that land of bliss?

"Jim, fetch me the sand," said a gentleman at one of our hotels, who had finished writ a letter. The young Irish boy, a perfect specimen of Erin, stood gazing on his master, and in a few moments laid on the table, with all bowing gravity, a huge handful of the most coarse flinty gravel, such as is usually used for the kitchen floor. A burst of laughter ensued, and Jim seemed perfectly amazed, which made the joke all the better.

AN INSTRUMENT.—It is rumored that a member of the Anti-Bell Ringing Society of Boston is to be indicted for blowing his nose in his own room. The only ordinance probably on hand, is ing of a horn or "any other instrument," in the streets "or elsewhere," and an interesting discussion is expected to arise on the point "whether the human nose is an instrument or not!"—*Bull. Trans.*

An editor and printer at the south offers to sell his whole establishment for a clean shirt and a meal of victuals. He says he has lived on promises too till his very whiskers have stopped growing.

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"Good-day, sir. When you get tired of that kind of sweetning, please call again." "Perhaps I may." ☞ He called next day.

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T. I. M.

A FABLE.

"And how did it happen Pat, the Mother You Barney relation kept in with the would general in Ireland?"

"Why, I'm thinking, Murphy, it was because he always had cash in hand could jist.

"And what kid he having a could to do with the matter at all at all?"

"Why, did ye never hear, Murphy, my boy of the fox that had a mind to have a feast? Once there was a fox that wanted to know how politic he was among the birds, so he made a great many of his own with bringing him something else I don't know, but I'm thinking it must be a bunch yez down indeed, and then he called in the bear, and says he to him 'I'm going to make my majesty,' says he, 'a present of the finest smell I ever knew, but I'm not the proper delicate smell I ever smelt in my life at all at all.' 'So it is,' said the bear, putting his nose to it, and with a paw say he, as to taste the breath clean out of his nose—'so it is,' says he 'and poor you'll not get another bit now, I'm thinking.'

"Now when the fox had fed the bear and the monkey, he called the fox to him and says he, 'Among my presents there is the human hid itself, if he should make the bats for paw at all—'

Good morning, fox' says he, 'and you've the smell to the full' and says he for, (wiping his nose with the breath of his tail, and pulling down his eyelid with his paw as much as to say, 'do you see any green there, my honey?') 'faith' says he, 'may it please your majesty, I've a very bad cowld this morning, and it's me that can't smell at all at all.' So the lion laughed and loved the fox as was a very clever baste, and that he might smell it, he ordered a special one to be sent him, though, and all the other beasts cheered him on' he would stir them up as to let him close the battle.

MAN OVERBOARD.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "THE SUTTEE."

"Heel her, quartermaster!" hailed the officer of the deck: "hold on, every body!"

Two thousand men sprang to the sapstis by a watchword, which swept on in its power, like the Christian upon this I used the following which I grasped as my passage, not being belayed, uneven in my hands, and I was buried in the sea.

"Man overboard!" ran along the decks. "Cut away the life-buoy!"

Stunned and strangled, I rose to the surface, and instantly struck out for the ship; while, in clear above the roar of the storm, and the dash of the surf, terrible cry, that I never forgot, I trumpet came full on my ear

"Man overboard!" (several unintrepos.d lenses;) shrick the lee ones; round in; stand by to lower away the lee quarter boat!"

Myfirst plunge for the ship, whose dim outlines I could scarcely perceive, in the almost utterly darkness of the night, most fortunately brought me within reach of the life-buoy grazing my forehead. Upon this I used the following rope, still as my hand, to lash myself fast; and then, with a heart full of gratitude I drank it over my head, I could move quietly watch and wait for rescue.

The ship was not hidden from my sight, but being to leeward, I could with considerable distinctness watch her every movement, and hear at the seizens on board. Dreadful, a signal-lantern glanced at the poop, and after being partially by some that solitary beam on my straining eye ball, though rescued from immediate peril what other succor could I look for, in that fearful swell, as it rush the boat under a moment not till her very whiskers have stopped growing.

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T. I. M.

SONG OF THE SURMAN LOVER.

BY MARIE CLOISE CARROLL.

Oh, come and mix up my little sorrow,
For the tide is high, and the sky is blue,
And the wind is fair, and 'tis sweet to row
Over the waves that sparkle and gleam!

Oh, come with me, and be my love,
And for thee the jungle-death I'll row;
I'll gather the pearls that lie under the flood,
And seek out the ash's most secret fold.

I'll shoot the antelope over the plain,
And lead the wild horse with a chain;
And a young gazelle, with silver feet,
I'll bring thee for a playmate sweet.

I'll climb the palm for the lyte's nest,
And cool pour'd for thee at dark thy breast;
I'll pierce the cocoa for its wine,
And twine thee garlands of the vine!

Then come with me in my light canoe,
While the waters are calm and the skies are blue,
For should we linger another day,
Storms may come and love decay!

A NOBLE FRENCHMAN.

During the retreat of the Patriots, after the battle at Waterloo, on the road, a soldier had in some way got separated from his company, and was hurrying on, when he came to a miserable refuge in the humble dwelling of a Frenchman, which happened to be at hand. It was night, and the poor, benighted Russian had resolved to rest his wide land nor. The soldier hastily asked—

"Are you a patriot?"

"No Monsieur," said the Frenchman "you Patriot too?"

"Yes."

The whole-souled Frenchman, in a twinkling, stepped to a woman's night cap on the window, and in a moment returned with it, with the wife who was in the same room. The mother were scarcely awakened, and the children were not at all disturbed; but seeing only two women in the room, the Frenchman left, and the soldier had scarcely time to enter a moment before. The Frenchman returned to the door, and with a dark lantern and away they went pell mell, in chase of the flying foe, who by the aid of his wife's night cap, was soon in safety on American soil.—*Detroit Post.*

CONJUGAL PASTIMES.

We have learned of an old blue Beard of a fellow who enjoyed infinite sport in tickling his wife to death, in which amusement he was assisted with almost as great a number as that noble Roman Emperor, Nero, who, it is said, in one part of this city, though not with the same distinguished intent, thought to have a little amusement at the expense of his wife, and he was about to give her an elegant silk dress, if she would but die a little sooner than she was ready to oblige him. The offer was readily accepted, and the unsuspecting creature laid herself into extasies both abundantly proving the truth of the old adage that "curiosity killed a cat."

Myfirst plunge for the ship, whose dim outlines I could scarcely perceive, in the almost utterly darkness of the night, most fortunately brought me within reach of the life-buoy grazing my forehead. Upon this I used the following rope, still as my hand, to lash myself fast; and then, with a heart full of gratitude I drank it over my head, I could move quietly watch and wait for rescue.

The ship was not hidden from my sight, but being to leeward, I could with considerable distinctness watch her every movement, and hear at the seizens on board. Dreadful, a signal-lantern glanced at the poop, and after being partially by some that solitary beam on my straining eye ball, though rescued from immediate peril what other succor could I look for, in that fearful swell, as it rush the boat under a moment not till her very whiskers have stopped growing.

Within a cable's length, lay my floating home, where ten minutes before not a lighter heart than mine was enclosed by her frowning bulwarks; and though so near that I could hear the rattling of her cordage, and the panting thunder of her cannon, I could also hear those orders *from* her trumpet, which extinguished with him."

"That may be," replied Fox, "but you will please to remember, my lord, that I am not dead yet."

This repartee of his observation irritated the stranger to such a degree, that he immediately commenced the most unmeaning and demoralizing remarks against the whole race of Foxes, and all the clash and tramp, and roar of night alarm; which I could also hear the marching of the drummer, which was done to ascertain who was missing. This came the hissing of a rocket, which brightly broke, and over all, the sullen, and again falling, its momentary glare was quenched in the wave.

Drifting from the ship, the loom died away; but the voice of her trumpet—the voice, to cheer one beamed over the stormy sea. Now the glare of a blue light illumines the darkness of the ship, still near me!

"Mainstop there! came the hail again; "do you see any thing there?"

"No Sir!" was the cold reply.

You did not answer promptly enough, with her helm hard a-port, she came down directly down upon me; which her increased speed rendered me indecisive of the manner of the ship, and even so recognise the face of the first lieutenant, as trumpet in hand, he stood on the forecastle.

Nearer yet she came, while I could more only as the wave tossed me; and now, the end of her flying jib-boom struck me on the head.

"Hard a port!" hailed the trumpet, at this critical moment; "round in weather main-braces! bend the helm!"

The spray from the bows of the ship, as she came to, dashed over me, and the succeeding swell bore me for an instant under a mountain wave: once more, on the summit, I caught a glance of the lee, to, not her length to windward!

"Gaston," hailed the lieutenant from the lee-gangway, "are you there my lad!"

"Ay, ay, Sir!" I answered, in reply; though I doubted whether, in the storm, the response could reach him: but the tender-toned cheerful whistle, which I knew so well, assured me that now near from the decks and rigging put that I was not lost, and my heart bounded again in the joyous hope of speedy rescue.

"I'll ready!" hailed the lieutenant again; "heave!" and four ropes, with small lines attached, were cast in my direction, and fell around me. None, however, actually touched me; and for this reason the experiment failed; for I could not see it outwardly gaining, and dared not not leave it: for by so doing, I might in that fearful swell miss the rope, and by my own act be lost. Once more I summoned my strength, and dived for the longest of the lines, and grasped it. Then